

THE

# Library Journal

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*CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO*

## Library Economy and Bibliography

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**GUSTAV E. STECHERT,**  
LONDON. LEIPZIG. NEW YORK.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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In the last report of the Public Library of Quincy, Mass., Mr. Charles Francis Adams, whose excellent work in annotating that library's catalog, published in 1875, is well known, sets forth the result to which twenty years' experience as trustee has led him—that a town library in the neighborhood of a great city should be treated somewhat like a branch library of a great public library. It should not try to contain everything; it should aim to suit not the scholars and special investigator, but the general reading public; its stock of books should be strictly limited to the needs of its patrons; books which experience shows are not used should be continually weeded out, and those that remain should be made as useful as may be by the best possible practical catalogs.

IT is not the first time that this doctrine has been urged; but it is the first time that it has been urged with such directness, such fulness, such force; it is the first time that a writer has made a definite proposal to keep a library down to a certain number of volumes fixed beforehand. Mr. Adams' counsel of selection will certainly find many approvers. Every library gets at least a few books that are worthless, more that are of slight value, and many that, though good, are little wanted. If these can be sent to some special library when they are special in character, or when general to the depository library of the State, or the nearest large library, they will make room for better books, and all the expense of caring for them will be saved. Then the rare scholar whose needs they will satisfy can consult them at the depository, or can have them sent by mail at slight expense to the depositing library; for this should always be made a condition of the deposit.

BUT the resolution never to exceed a certain number of volumes will meet with less favor. It is too obvious that to set a limit not with a view to the value of the volumes, but to the size of the buildings, is like making one's body to fit one's coat. It must be remembered, however, that value is often a misleading term. Commercial value, bibliographical value would not be in

question here; practical value would alone be worthy of consideration; and it is not too much to suppose that trustees carefully watching the use made of their library could determine about what number of volumes would include all that their ordinary readers ever call for. It may be that as literature and science and education expand the necessary size of a library will grow also. Certainly no New England town would be content to-day with the number of books which their grandfathers, living in a town of the same size, would have thought boundless wealth. But for each generation at least there is some limit; so there is for each kind of library. A high school does not need 5000 volumes; in a country town 50,000 will be lost.

MR. ADAMS' pamphlet will provoke discussion; it will lead to a better understanding of the purpose of the smaller library, and, what is of full as much importance, it will encourage a more systematic establishment of centres to which scholars shall resort for the special books they need or from which they shall procure them through the mail. If the central libraries throw themselves into this system heartily and facilitate the researches of students by liberal lending, it will lead to their more hearty support by the public by enlisting in their favor the sympathy of a wider constituency, and, as always, to him who hath shall be given. The great libraries will grow greater, not at the expense of the others, but for the good of all others.

THE last day of May, 1892, a librarian who had come a long distance to attend the Lakewood Conference wrote to us from his library: "I find an immensity of work to be done, and come back to it from the conference with fresh vigor, although the temperature runs to 88° daily." His is no solitary experience. The conference is as a whip to a tired horse. No, it is better than a whip; it is a feed of oats, for it not only supplies excitement, but strength. No one can work long alone on our work without getting dull and tired and perhaps discouraged. The conference brightens us up, gives us new vigor, and gets us out of the ruts. Moral: Go to Chicago next July.

WHAT must be considered as undoubtedly the most important library announcement for the present year is contained in the circular of Mr. Dewey, as president of the American Library Association, printed in this issue. Seventeen years ago the leading librarians of the country, with the aid of the national government, produced the well-known "Report on Libraries"—a work which marked a distinct departure in library history, and which even to-day remains the corner-stone of library literature the world over. Yet, as Mr. Dewey points out, these volumes were written "just before modern library activity began," and it is to-day marvellous that they should still retain so great a value. It is now proposed that the papers to be written for the 1893 session of the A. L. A. shall be planned and written so as to make a complete and homogeneous whole, to constitute a new handbook of library economy. With the model already in our possession; with the enormous development of theoretical and practical library administration of the last two decades; and with the large number of librarians to whom writing for publication has almost become a second nature, we can look forward to this volume as a monument of work accomplished; as the former volumes were the precursors of modern library development.

YET much remains, even to-day, of work to be done, not merely in routine, but in very system and groundwork. A reference to the outline as given in Mr. Dewey's circular shows it to be too lacking in detail to be satisfactory in indicating how far many minor points are to be dealt with. Under "cataloging" we hope to see grouped not merely what would be ordinarily given under that head, but a discussion of every phase of the subject, and careful analysis of the cost of every system from the simple card catalog to the perpetual cataloguing bureau suggested in Mr. Growoll's article in our May issue, 1892. Under that, too, should be planned a system of indexing which shall make Poole's and Fletcher's work the basis for co-operative indexing on a vast scale. Equally thorough, we hope, will be the discussion of the question of library buildings, which with the catalog constitute the burning library questions of the day; and beside which administration, classification, and all other questions are of slight importance. Do not scrimp on pages and type. Make it so exhaustive that no one, be he ever so ignorant in library matters, need question it in vain. The right book will

build and properly administer libraries enough to pay for itself many times over.

If a man really wishes to found or to further endow a library and to insure the useful application of his money, he will do well to follow the example of Mr. Pratt, of Baltimore, and make his gift while he is still alive, to see that it goes to the institution he favors and is used as he would have it. Witness the litigation over the wills of Mr. Newberry, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Crerar, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Pepper. The latter's will, unlike those of the others, was not contested by the heirs, and the \$150,000 would have inured in any case to the benefit of the city of Philadelphia. Much as it is for one man to give, it is entirely too small a sum to establish a general library for a city of the size of Philadelphia. It would not pay two years' running expenses of a library already existing, but it might establish a prosperous branch or one of a system of federated libraries if its contestants in the will case will join it in a common effort to supply the city systematically with reading. It is most to be desired, however, that the city government shall take the matter in hand and treat the Pepper bequest as Boston has treated the Bates bequest, supplementing the income with additions tenfold as great.

AND there is reason to think that this will be done. The opening of the free library in the Wagner Institute, under the auspices of the Board of Education, has been so successful that the councils have decided to give it additional help and have also appropriated a considerable sum to establish another free library at Broad and Federal Streets. Applications for libraries of a similar character have been received from a number of sections of the city, and will no doubt be favorably acted upon as soon as the means needed to purchase and fit up buildings and books are supplied.

In addition to these free libraries in various parts of the city, the legislature will shortly be petitioned for an appropriation of \$100,000, which will be used as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a suitable building in the central part of the city, and the purchase of books for a general free library on a plan similar to that of the free public libraries of Boston, New York, and other cities.

With all these in action Philadelphia may in time add to her title "City of Homes" the words "and of Libraries."

## THE MANUSCRIPT AGE.—II.

BY REUBEN B. POOLE, *Librarian of the New York Y. M. C. A. Library.*

WE now come to treat of the illumination of mss.

Manuscripts, like early printed books, were illuminated with pictures and ornaments, for the purpose of decorating, rather than of illustrating the text. The art of ornamenting mss. is of early origin. The Vatican possesses a fragment of Virgil, profusely ornamented with miniatures, which dates, it is supposed, from about the time of Constantine—the first half of the fourth century. Examples of these miniatures, without color, will be found in D'Agincourt's "Storia del Art." This is perhaps the oldest classical work with illuminations that we have. The art was practised doubtless long before this. Manuscripts of the Bible do not appear to have been ornamented till the 6th or 8th century. While these decorations are not of great value to the textual critic, they add greatly to the beauty of mss., throw light on customs which prevailed, and help to determine dates. They are very interesting as showing the great reverence with which sacred mss. were regarded. The colors in these miniatures and initial letters and ornaments are almost as brilliant as when first applied.

Charlemagne was a promoter of this art. The "Evangelaria" (selections from the Gospels) of Charlemagne is one of the best examples of his period. It is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The Astor has a missal of the Carolingian period, valued at \$10,000. Some of these missals (R. C. Service-books) are specimens of high artistic merit. The best period for the production of these service-books was from the time of Charlemagne, 8th century, to the close of the 15th century. These missals afford an illustration of the arts of design at the time they were illuminated. The mural decorations of Herculaneum and the ancient churches exhibit the same.

The study of ancient handwriting from extant mss. constitutes the science of paleography. Montfaucon and Mabillon were the first to introduce this science to the world. Several works have been published giving fac-similes of the illustrations in Greek and Latin mss., as the publications of the Paleographical Society (1873-83); the "Paléographie Universelle" of Silvestre and Champollion (in Astor), Paris, 1850, 300 plates made by hand, in 4 folio vols., and Wattenbach's "Anleitung zur griechischen Palaeographie,"

2d ed., 1877. Westwood's "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," Lond., 1845, is a concise work on Biblical mss., with fac-similes. Other works that may be consulted are those of Bastard,\* Wyatt, and Tymms. Photographs are superseding hand-made fac-similes, and are the only reproductions that are now considered of any critical value.

A superb example of an illuminated ms. is the "Durham Book" (Nero D. iv.), in the British Museum, presented by Mr. Robert Cotton. This is one of the earliest monuments of art and literature in England. It is called also the "Landisfarne Gospels." It is a Latin ms. of the four Gospels, supposed to have been written about 680 A.D., at Landisfarne, by Eadfrith, a monk, and illuminated by Ethelwald. An Anglo-Saxon gloss (word for word translation, interlined) was added in the 10th century by Aldred, a priest. It is one of the richest examples of art and calligraphy. It is ornamented with pictures, gold, and precious stones. The illuminations, after more than eleven centuries, have almost their original brilliancy and color. The writing is on vellum in half uncial letters. There is legendary lore connected with it. When the monks of Landisfarne were fleeing from the Danes, the vessel on which they were escaping was upset, and this book is said to have sunk in the sea, but St. Cuthbert, by his merits, caused the tide to ebb so low that the book was left high and dry, three miles from the shore, and was uninjured.

The devout spirit of the Middle Ages found expression in the decoration of their mss. and missals. It reached its highest point of cultivation in France, Italy, and Flanders. Modern water-color art is founded on these illuminated mss.

What of the *writers* of mss.? To whom are we indebted for these precious treasures of the ancient and mediæval world?

In early Biblical times the king of Israel was commanded to write a copy of the Law, from the priests' copy, Deut. 17:18. The early copies of the Bible in Hebrew were probably transcribed by the priests, by students at the schools of the prophets, by the scribes, and by rabbis. The Talmud indicates some of the rules which must

\* Peintures et ornements des manuscrits, etc. Paris, 2 vols., atlas fol., 1834. (Fac-similes only, a magnificent work.) In Astor Library.

guide a copyist of the Hebrew Scriptures. He must be dressed in full canonicals. The skin used must be from a clean animal, prepared by a Hebrew. None but black ink, made after a particular receipt, could be used. The length and breadth of the skin were prescribed. Each column must contain not less than 40 lines, not more than 60. The roll from which a copy was made must be authentic. Not the smallest letter could be copied from memory. The pen could not be dipped in ink just before writing the name of God, and while writing it the copyist's attention must not be diverted by even the approach of the king.

When the copy was examined if three words were found off the line, the ms. was condemned. The utmost exactness was observed as to corrections of Biblical mss. Nothing was erased, nothing added, but corrections were noted in the margin. If it was obvious that a word had been omitted before, the vowels of the omitted word (which were not sacred, nor absolutely a part of the word) were written in the text, and a note in the margin said, "should be read not written."

Private individuals made copies for their own libraries. To procure a literary treasure, by copying it, might be for many a pleasant pastime, if one were expert in the calligrapher's art. In the Byzantine empire men of rank employed their time in transcribing mss. Some founded their libraries in this way. Libraries were in ancient times collected at great expense. Christianity extended the copying craft. Men high in the church and in civil life considered it a great honor to be occupied in transcribing the Gospels and the Psalter. Many, doubtless, found all the delights of the modern collector in decorating the volumes of their own library. Eusebius, the church historian, by order of Constantine, had fifty copies of the Bible copied, to be used in the churches.

From the third and fourth centuries the monks were the principal copyists, and to them we are largely indebted for the transmission to our time of the New Testament and the Old Testament in Greek and Latin, and the classical writers. Copying was an employment well suited to the life of a recluse, and formed in many monasteries the leading occupation of the inmates. It required time to copy the Bible or Herodotus by the slow process of drawing each letter, disjoined. But it was not done in the 19th century. It required ten months to copy our first English Bible (Wycliffe's, 1380-1420). A copy of the New

Testament then cost about \$200. Parts, however, could be purchased. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, about 170 mss. have survived to our time.

Books were first written by rapid writers called *tachygraphoi*, who acted as amanuenses. The *kalligraphoi*, or beautiful writers, would then copy or engross what was written from dictation. The ms. then came under the corrector's hand. St. Paul ends his epistles with his signature. "The salutation," he says, "of me Paul with mine own hand, which is the token in every epistle." Copyists sometimes appended their names at the end of their mss., with the date of the copy.

Where were mss. copied?

It is probable that in remote times young men were engaged in transcribing the Scriptures at Bethel and Gilgal and on the Jordan, where schools of the prophets were established. Alexander the Great introduced the Greek language wherever his power was established. Alexandria in Egypt, under the Ptolemies, rivalled Athens in culture, and the Alexandrian Library is said to have contained 700,000 volumes, in all languages. Here men resorted to copy mss. for the purpose of increasing other libraries. Rooms for copyists were set apart. Domitian sent transcribers here to copy books for libraries that had been burned. The destruction of this library in 640 A.D., by the Saracens, was a great calamity to the world. The kings of Pergamum were patrons of literature. They collected a library of 200,000 volumes.

Beginning with the reign of Constantine, Constantinople became a centre for mss., and continued so till its capture by the followers of Islam, in 1453. It was a great copying centre, and Constantinopolitan codexes are noted for their decorations and calligraphy. Manuscripts were produced in the islands of the Aegean Sea, Asia Minor, and Egypt. Mt. Athos, which projects from the coast of Macedonia into the Aegean Sea in a lofty promontory, was dotted with monasteries. It was termed the Holy Mountain. Here monks could work without fear of molestation, so guarded were they by nature and art. Every religious house is said to have produced mss.

Calabria and Naples were book centres, and from thence mss. in large numbers have found their places in the libraries of Milan, Florence, Rome, and Vienna. Another locality which deserves special mention is the Nitrian Desert, situated west of the Nile Delta, and 70 miles

northwest of Cairo. There are here several salt lakes which produce a sort of natural soft-soap. In this desolate and isolated region monastic institutions were established in very early times. Men sought seclusion from the world in this arid region. Emperors and religious men of wealth founded religious retreats for these monks, much as now they would found hospitals and institutions of charity. These retreats were enclosed and fortified, and entered by a draw-bridge. Inside was a chapel, a mill, an oven, a store-room, and a library in the tower chamber, the safest place in the enclosure. While all without was dry and parched, within flourished palms, banana and pomegranate trees, for there was a well there, which, with the aid of a horse or mule for drawing water, made this retreat an oasis. So numerous were the recluses here at one time that the Emperor Valens enlisted 5000 in his army.

Among modern explorers of the Natron Lakes are Mr. Robert Curzon and the learned critic of the New Testament, Constantine von Tischendorf. When Tischendorf visited this region he learned that there were formerly in this locality 300 Coptic monasteries. Speaking of one of the monasteries he says: "Here are seen the mss. heaped indiscriminately together, lying on the ground, or thrown into large baskets; beneath masses of dust are found innumerable fragments of old, torn, and destroyed mss. I saw nothing Greek—all was Coptic, or Arabic, or Syriac. The majority are liturgical, many Biblical." The British Museum has acquired from this place several hundred mss. Tischendorf says he found a lot of Coptic parchments of the 6th or 7th centuries, half destroyed and completely buried in the dust. The monks are poor, but they are very slow to part with these decaying documents. Mr. Curzon has scattered money very freely among them, and elevated their ideas and their prices.

A very valuable ms., found in this region, known from its editor as the Curetonian Syriac, is a fragment of the Gospels. The ms. is made up of three ancient copies, of which parts appear to date from the 5th century. It was found in 1842 by Archdeacon Tattam, with 550 other mss. It is regarded by some eminent authorities as the oldest form of the Syriac version, overshadowing the ancient and famous Peshito version in age.

Abyssinia has furnished the British Museum with many mss. After the war in 1868 the English brought home 359 mss., mostly Biblical and not older than the 15th century. The Bible was

translated into the ancient tongue very early in the Christian era.

The famous Jewish academy at Tiberias and other institutions in Babylon were centres for the study and translation of Hebrew mss. In the 11th century these learned schools were broken up by the Arabs, and the rabbis sought refuge in Spain and North Africa, and brought some of their rolls with them. Jewish learning spread into Italy, France, and Germany. Aben Ezra and Moses Maimonides were among the new lights in the West. The Spanish parchments are the most elegantly written of the Western mss. When Constantinople fell in the fifteenth century, the scholars in this capital fled and brought Greek mss. with them. Thus not only by war but by private enterprise have the treasures of the ancient world been deposited in modern libraries. The Renaissance was stimulated by the immigration of these Eastern scholars with their learned mss. The genesis of printing was coeval with this period.

We now come to the consideration of manuscripts collectively. There are about 200 mss. of the entire Old Testament; about 2000, counting all those that have come down in parts—the oldest of them only dates from 916 A.D. (Codex Petripol), and is in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg. When mss. were worn out or discarded it was a custom of the Jews to bury them in a *Gehenna*. Of the New Testament there are, all told, 3553 mss., the oldest dating back to about 350 A.D. The classical mss. which have been transmitted to us bear no comparison in number or antiquity to sacred mss., especially those of the New Testament. There is a fragment of Virgil in the Vatican which is about the age of the earliest ms. of the New Testament. There is also a palimpsest of Cicero de Republica, supposed to be of the 4th century, and a few earlier fragments of works on papyrus. There are only 15 mss. of Herodotus, and the oldest is about the 10th century. There are fewer mss. of Plato; the oldest is 895 A.D., in the Bodleian. Most of our classics are not earlier than the 10th century. Æschylus and Sophocles date from the 10th century; Annals of Tacitus from the 11th; Euripides from the 12th. The oldest ms. of Homer is of the 13th century, excepting the Harris papyrus in the British Museum, a fragment, which dates perhaps from the 1st century B.C., and the Banks' papyrus, 2d century A.D.

We will note a few famous mss. which are the pride of the libraries which possess them.

First, The Codex Sinaiticus (Aleph). It may be noted here that Biblical uncial mss. are designated by capital letters and cursives by Arabic numbers. This ms. was discovered by Tischendorf at the Greek monastery of St. Catherine, at Mt. Sinai. The first part, 43 leaves, was discovered in 1846, in a waste-basket, and would have been consigned to the flames had it not come under the eye of this great critic. Tischendorf learned that there were other parts of the same ms. in the monastery, but was unable to secure them then. He returned in 1853, but without success. He returned again in 1859, under the patronage of Alexander II., and was finally successful in securing the great prize of his life. The ms. was taken to Cairo and copied, thence to St. Petersburg. Alexander II., in commemoration of the millennium of the Russian Empire, had 300 fac-similes made, gave 100 to Tischendorf, and distributed the other 200. There are copies in the American Bible Society Library, Columbia College, Union Theological Seminary, the Astor, and the Lenox. This is the only Biblical ms. which contains the entire New Testament. It is written in four columns, without initial letters or ornaments, very primitive in appearance, resembling the ancient roll. Its date is placed at 350 A.D. Tischendorf copied the entire ms. himself for the printed edition. The original (except 43 leaves) is in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg.

Second, the Codex Vaticanus, B., 1209. This is the glory of the Vatican Library. A photographed fac-simile of the entire codex was recently completed, in five folio volumes. Only 100 copies were made. The library of the Y. M. C. A. of New York possesses one of these. It is supposed to have been in the Vatican since 1448, when Nicholas V. was Pope. It was probably copied in Egypt by two or three skilled scribes, and is thought to have been brought to Italy by Cardinal Bessarion. Napoleon captured it with other spoils and took it to Paris. It came into possession of Wellington after the battle of Waterloo, and was returned by him to Rome. It is supposed to date from about the same period as the Sinaitic. Like that it is written in regular uncial characters, but in three columns. This ms. fifty years ago was almost inaccessible. In 1843, Tischendorf was permitted, after waiting in Rome for months, to see this treasure for three hours each on two days. The distinguished English Biblical scholar, Dr. Tregelles, visited Rome in 1845, with even less success, for he was searched for pens and ink, and if found too eager in his studies, the ms. was snatched

from him by the sentinels who watched him. A better day has dawned, and the photograph has unveiled this noble exemplar.

Third, the Codex Alexandrinus, A. This is in the British Museum. It is written in two columns and large capitals are added. It is supposed to be a century later than the others, and the style of writing is changing. It was probably written in Alexandria. It was presented to Charles II. in 1628 by Cyril Lucas, the Patriarch of Constantinople. It was received in England too late to be used in the revision of the Authorized Version. It was placed in the British Museum in 1753, at its foundation. The vermillion-colored inks used in the initial lines have stood the test of time better than the black.

These three mss. are the oldest and most highly prized mss. of the New Testament, and are of great critical value.

We mention, in conclusion, some of the great modern centres where mss. are deposited. America can boast of but few manuscripts, and very few ancient ones. In England, the British Museum and the Bodleian are the great depositories of mss.; the former has 50,000, the latter 80,000. The National Library, Paris, has 80,000; the Royal Library, of Brussels, 30,000; the Royal, of Berlin, 16,000; the Imperial, of St. Petersburg, 26,000; the Vatican, of Rome, 25,000; the National, Florence, 15,000; the Laurentian, Florence, 7000 ("remarkable"); National, Naples, 8000; National, Palermo, 12,000; Royal, Copenhagen, 12,000; University, Upsala, 10,000; National, Madrid, 10,000; Imperial-Royal, of Vienna, 20,000; and the library founded by Count Széchenyi, at Buda-Pest, Hungary, 63,000.

The material achievements of the present age are grand. The printing-press has revolutionized the slow processes of the past. At the Caxton celebration in 1877 a Bible was shown, at a banquet, by Mr. Gladstone, which was printed at Oxford from types that had been set previously, conveyed from Oxford to London, 63 miles, and bound, all in 12 hours. When the Revised New Testament was issued in 1881, 118,000 words of the text were telegraphed (as far as Romans, the remaining books being sent otherwise) to the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Times, and the entire New Testament was printed in 12 hours by the former. Nevertheless, with all our achievements, we may well bow to the generations that have bequeathed to us such rich legacies of literature, adorned with all the graces of art, and which to-day form the foundation-stones, the underlying structure of modern thought, culture, and religion.

## A STUDY OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

BY LODILLA AMBROSE, PH.M., *Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.*

THIS study of college libraries in the United States is based on the latest published report of the commissioner of education, the official publications of colleges and universities, and some personal experience and observation. What, in general, is the relation of the library to the departments of instruction and the intellectual life of the college? The president of Vassar College once said to me: "I consider the library the very heart of the institution." It is significant that John Harvard's 320 volumes formed so prominent a part of his bequest for the foundation of Harvard College. There is similar suggestiveness about the action of the eleven Connecticut clergymen who laid down their books to the number of forty "for the founding of a college in this colony," and in Governor Belcher's early bequest of books to Princeton College. Where is the department of instruction that can get along without books? The library is the very workshop or laboratory for the students and the professors of the literary and historical branches of learning. The scientific man wishes to do original work. Before he can undertake it with any assurance of its being original work when finished, he must resort to books to learn just what others have accomplished. The record of what has been done and is doing in all departments of knowledge is, or should be, in the college library. And college libraries have undoubtedly shared in the on-going and the out-reaching of the recent American library movement.

The report of the commissioner of education affords a basis for comparative statement regarding college libraries. I am obliged to use the latest published report, that of 1888-89, but the forthcoming reports will probably not alter the relative results to any great extent. I have taken into account the institutions given in the list of "Colleges of Liberal Arts," of "Collegiate Institutions for the Higher Instruction of Women, Division A," and of "Schools of Science." These lists include 456 institutions exercising college functions and influencing the lives and intellectual development of young men and women. Forty-three of these do not give the number of volumes in their libraries, and 44 give the number as under 1000; 57 have 1000 volumes but less than 2000; 45 have 2000 volumes but less than 3000; 43 have 3000 volumes but less

than 4000; 21 have 4000 volumes but less than 5000; summarizing, 253 of these institutions, or 55 per cent. of them, have less than 5000 volumes in their libraries. Eighty-four colleges have 5000 but under 10,000 volumes; 43 have 10,000 but under 15,000 volumes; 21 have 15,000 but under 20,000 volumes; 12 have 20,000 but less than 25,000; 12 have 25,000 but less than 30,000 volumes; 8 have 30,000 but less than 35,000; 4 have 35,000 but less than 40,000 volumes; 3 have 40,000 but less than 45,000 volumes; 5 have 50,000 volumes but less than 60,000; 3 have above 60,000, one has above 80,000, and one above 90,000 volumes. Only four, at the date of this report, pass the 100,000 line. Perhaps the upper fourteen of these libraries have attracted more attention than the other 442 put together because of their size and the degree of perfection to which their organization and administration have been carried, and because of the fame of the colleges and universities with which they are connected.

Take another point of view. Which libraries, the small or the great, have the largest number of students dependent upon them? The four which passed the hundred thousand volumes line in this year had together 3037 students, and the upper fourteen, including these four, had 8120. The (253) institutions with libraries containing less than 5000 volumes, had 45,641 students. The (84) colleges having libraries of 5000 but under 10,000 volumes had 17,998 students; those (43) with libraries of 10,000 volumes but less than 15,000 had 12,031. In the colleges (33) whose libraries contained 15,000 volumes but less than 25,000 there were 11,928 students; in those (27) whose libraries contained 25,000 volumes but less than 50,000 there were 10,037 students. Thus it follows that about 8 per cent. of the college students of the United States have access to college libraries of more than 50,000 volumes. Another small section of them, 9 per cent., have access to college libraries numbering 25,000 volumes but less than 50,000. Forty per cent. look to libraries with less than 25,000 volumes but more than 5000. Forty-three per cent. have for their college libraries those that contain less than 5000 volumes. I do not for a moment minimize the importance of the great college libraries, but manifestly these small libraries of less than 25,000 volumes upon which

83 per cent. of the young men and women in this country who are seeking a higher education are dependent, have an importance that is not always accorded them.

The small college library has been characterized thus: "It consists of from six to twenty thousand volumes. It is composed in part of the libraries of deceased clergymen which have been contributed to the institution in bulk. To these are added the encyclopædias and books of reference of the edition before the last and a miscellaneous assortment of all the most obvious books in the ordinary branches of science, literature, and art. It is particularly rich in the 'books that no gentleman's library should be without,' and which, perhaps for that reason, are most often found on the tables of the second-hand dealers. The ideas of those who use it are generally bounded, not by the horizon of the subject which they are considering, but by the literature which is accessible." Granting this, the fact remains that these small college libraries are the only ones for very many college students. It would seem that their problems should be more studied, yet perhaps their greatest problem is poverty; like Hannah Jane they have to "make two hundred dollars to do the work of nine." Study may help them to make a little go as far as possible, improved methods adapted to small libraries may aid them to make the most of what they have. The importance of the library as an inseparable adjunct of college work may be emphasized and the necessity of having books before showy buildings. There can be no library without books, yet it has been said to me that it is vastly easier to get endowments for bricks than for brains.

It would be interesting to search out the eminent men and women who have had their training in these small colleges with their smaller libraries. I think of one, bright, versatile, wielding a wide influence. I have seen his college library, a scanty collection crowded in an unassorted mass into a poorly lighted and worse ventilated room. But he said to me: "When a student at college I was one of the student assistants in the library. I went through it, book by book, and made a sort of mental catalogue of it for myself that has been of the greatest value to me ever since."

While the few great libraries serve research purposes, the many smaller ones promote the wide extension of education in a manner impossible to the few. The two classes are not antagonistic. What James Bryce has said regard-

ing small colleges is easily applicable to their libraries. Admitting that the time for more concentration has come, he says: "The European observer conceives that his American friends may not duly realize the services which these small colleges perform in the rural districts of the country. They get hold of a multitude of poor men, who might never resort to a distant place of education. . . . They give the chance of rising in some intellectual walk of life to many a strong and earnest nature who might otherwise have remained an artisan or store-keeper, and perhaps failed in those avocations. . . . This uncontrolled freedom of teaching and this multiplication of small institutions have done for the country a work which a few State-controlled universities might have failed to do. The higher learning is in no danger."

As a college librarian I have been interested in the detailed study of some scores of American college libraries as represented in the official publications of the institutions to which they belong. This does not give absolute results, and silence on certain matters does not always mean that they are disregarded in the particular institution. But it is fair to assume that the facts thought most important are mentioned. This study at least shows tendencies and their comparative strength.

The object of college work has been defined as "the systematic and liberal education of young men and women." How is the college library related to this object? The independent utterances of several widely separated institutions bear on this question. One says: "It is becoming a factor of great importance in the educational work of the college;" another, "The library is upon the whole the most important building on the campus;" again, "The efficiency of an institution for the higher education is dependent upon its library; if this was ever in dispute it is not now;" and another, "No one feature in the university equipment is more useful or more pleasing and satisfying to students." Even an institution whose library is open only seven hours a week says: "It is a valuable adjunct to the regular courses of study." The sentiment, "We try to get the students to use the library as much as possible," is in pleasing contrast to the ancient rule of Brown University, "Students shall come to the library four at a time when sent for by the librarian, and they shall not enter the library beyond the librarian's table on penalty of threepence for every offence." Justin Winsor says: "There should be no bar

to the use of books but the rights of others. . . . It is with me a fundamental principle that books should be used to the largest extent possible and with the least trouble."

To be used appears to be recognized by many as the chief end of college libraries. We may consider the preparation for this use, the kinds of use, and aids to use.

No money, no books; no books, no library Endowment is an essential preparation for the use of a library. Out of about 170 colleges whose catalogues I have examined recently, including all the larger institutions and many of the minor ones, 25 mention a library endowment, stating either the yearly income or the amount of the fund; the incomes given vary from two or three hundred dollars annually to tens of thousands, the funds from a single thousand to several hundred thousands.

A library that is to live and be used must have a suitable abiding place. A very common habitat of college libraries is a room or two or three in one of the college buildings, more likely than not in an upper story. Twenty-eight of these colleges speak of having an independent library building, the stated cost of these buildings ranging from \$5500 to over \$200,000, the facilities afforded for library work varying in a similar ratio. Many of these buildings claim to be fire-proof; some of them are devoted entirely to library purposes, but in other cases the library is compelled to divide its heritage with some art gallery or museum. One college reports a library building promised, another one in process of erection, a third has a fund the income of which is accumulating for a library building.

Many colleges do not specify the form of library government. The library committees and councils described are variously constituted. The Harvard library council consists of the president, the librarian, and six other persons appointed by the corporation with the consent of the overseers for terms of three years. Another library council is composed of the president, the librarian, one trustee, and four professors; two others the same, omitting the trustee. One library committee is appointed by the president and trustees. The library committees are made up generally of members of the faculty, the president and the librarian being frequently included.

I suppose the ideal college librarian should have more wisdom than Solomon, more patience than Job, more meekness than Moses. But how many colleges have librarians who hold no other office in the institution, or whose chief duty is to

the library? About one-third of these that we are considering. For the rest the librarianship is an attachment to some professorship which should command the energy and best efforts of the holder. There does not seem to be any marked preference for any one professorship in assigning this library responsibility. The chairs to which the librarianship is appended in American colleges include nearly all the subjects ever taught in them, singly and in widely differing combinations. One man is professor of history, philosophy, and political science, and librarian; one combines mechanics, astromomy, chemistry and the library; another is down to teach Greek, Hebrew, botany, and penmanship, and be librarian; and so on. It seems plain to me that a college library cannot be very efficient unless at least one qualified person gives his or her entire time and energies to its interests.

A prime requisite in a college library, where so much of the reading is done by subjects, is good classification on the shelves. Not many colleges give their classification; some simply state that the library is "classified," or "arranged by topics." Of those who speak of it at all, the greater part say that they have the Dewey system. One says, "Simple decimal classification," and one, "The Dewey plan in its division under general departments without the more minute subdivision." One follows closely the arrangement of the departments of instruction.

Justin Winsor well says that a library without a good catalogue is a "mob of books." Many more specify concerning catalogues than do concerning classification. A very few have printed catalogues, the rest card catalogues. And here they differ again. Many say only "card catalogue" or "card index," others specify the "dictionary plan," "classed," "Dewey system," "author, title, and subject," or "authors and subjects." Several make note of a catalogue in preparation or an old one being rearranged.

What kind of books do these college libraries profess to contain? They say, some of them, books "selected with special reference to the needs of students;" books "bought under the direction of the heads of the several college departments;" books "intended to meet the needs of all departments of the university, the daily needs of the students, and the needs of the faculty and seminary students in investigation." Some make particular mention of collections of reference-books. Some confess to having very few of the books they most need and plead for endowment.

What kind of use is made of these libraries, or what arrangements are made for their use? Generally the library is open to all members of the institution, faculty and students, though I did find one that had a library of 22,000 volumes, 6000 of which had been "carefully selected for the use of students;" and generally the use of the library is expected to be supplementary to the class-room work. A dozen say that the library is open to the public also under certain regulations. The hours of opening, when specified, may be classified as follows: 80 hours or more per week, 2; 70 or more, 3; 60 or more, 7; 50 or more, 5; 40 or more, 15; 30 or more, 8; 20 or more, 7; 10 or more, 5; less than 10, 5; "daily," 19; less than daily, 2; evening hours, 12; vacation hours, 9. One library is open "during recreation hours." Nearly all are closed on Sundays and holidays. The few that are open at all on Sunday either have nothing but the reading-room open, or if the whole library is open, it is for consultation only.

I have not noted any college whose library is not a circulating one for its faculty. The major part of those who give any information on this subject state that students may draw books for home use. Several large institutions limit students to a reference use of the library, but these provide long library hours. Harvard allows each student three books at a time, which may be kept one month. Several allow three books at once, but make the time two weeks with the privilege of one renewal; others permit two books at a time; the majority make no definite statement on this point. One college permits a student to take a book out if he deposits the value of the book. In a certain college a student may have only two books a week; one of these must be from the religious department, and these will only be given to him on presentation of a ticket signed by one of his professors.

Access to the shelves is a more or less mooted question. As I recollect the results of a study made several years ago, I feel justified in saying that the practice has greatly increased in college libraries in this time. Thirty now make a point of saying that students are admitted to the book-shelves. Usually this is under restriction, but some say "free access" without modifications. Some admit all students; more confine the privilege to certain classes, as junior, senior, and graduate students, or to advanced students to whom tickets of admission to the alcoves have been issued. Some who do not allow students in the book-stack place a collection of reference-books on open shelves in the reading-room.

Some comment on the practice: "The books of a college library should be so arranged as to allow the students and professors to handle them freely. Catalogues, whether printed or otherwise, however necessary and accessible and however carefully and skilfully prepared, can never in an institution of learning take the place of the books themselves;" "It is thought that the resulting practical acquaintance with books and bibliography is no small part of a liberal education."

Following closely on the question of access to the shelves come certain special arrangements for facilitating the use of books, so that the special student and the special book may get together as readily as possible. I refer to reserved books, class-room libraries, department libraries, and seminary libraries, all only different applications of the same principle. Where the reserved-book plan is used, as it is by a few leading institutions, the professors select the books needed by their classes for collateral reading, and they are placed on open shelves and may be drawn only over night. Not many books are lost, but students sometimes sneak them out and keep them when they are needed most. Class-room and department libraries are placed in class-rooms or laboratories under the supervision of some professor in the department, and are designed to be working libraries at hand for daily use. They are sometimes duplicates of volumes in the main library, and sometimes are only borrowed from it and are changed from time to time. Seminary library has come to have a familiar sound, but the idea is developed only in the larger institutions, where the seminary library is arranged for advanced students taking research courses. It has a room to itself with tables and chairs, where the work is done and the seminary meetings held, with the working authorities right at hand.

The reading-room where current literature is found is frequently separate from the library proper, and is sometimes under different management and maintained by the students themselves. Some institutions report society libraries, but they seem generally to have been absorbed by the college library, and to be now under the same administration. At least twenty-five institutions situated in or near cities call attention to other libraries than their own to which their students have access.

What aid is given in the use of the college library? The machine is in place, but the college student, with rare exceptions, knows almost nothing about its use. Shall he be taught systematically how to use it, or shall he be left to

grope haphazard—a very unscientific, uncollege-like proceeding? First and always there must be personal work on the part of the librarian and assistants, so lightening a student's first library efforts that he will be inclined to come again; and when he returns, helping him again; and so on indefinitely. But however faithfully done, this personal work is fragmentary. The student does not so learn Latin or mathematics. If he is in any sense a student he must use books other than his text-books. Each professor, if he keeps the matter in mind, can do much to assist the student in the use of the literature of his own department. But this will be only partial and incidental to the regular class-work in very many cases. There is need for systematic instruction in bibliography and the use of books, viewed from the librarian's standpoint and inspired by the librarian's practical experience with students on these lines. The student needs teaching about books and about method in using them. I have found only nine institutions that mention any instruction of this kind. At Amherst College, "the librarian lectures to the different classes from time to time on the use of the library and on general bibliography." At Bowdoin College, "Instruction in the use of the library is given to undergraduates by the librarian." At Colgate University the statement is: "Lectures will be given by the librarian on the true methods of using and reading books, and on the subject of library classification. Elementary instruction will also be given in library economy, with the purpose of preparing students who may desire to undertake library work for entering the Library School at Albany or elsewhere." Among the courses of instruction at the University of California, I find "The Use of Books," with the following explanation: "The librarian delivers annually to the incoming freshman class a lecture describing the university library, its contents, arrangement, and catalogues. He points out the best books of reference, the bibliographies, and in general the working tools most useful to students. Illustrating by examples, he gives practical hints as to the methods of using books and of reading, especially as related to university studies." At Cornell University the librarian has a lecture course of one hour a week for two terms of the year on "Bibliography." It includes "introductory survey of the historical development of the book, illustrated by examples of mss. and incunabula; explanation of book sizes and notation; systems of classification and cataloguing; bibliographical aids in the use of the library." Wellesley College offers an elec-

tive course in bibliography of an hour a week throughout the year. "It is practical in its nature. It aims to familiarize the student with the best bibliographical works and the library methods and catalogues, to teach the best method of reaching the literature of a special subject, to furnish important bibliographical lists likely to prove valuable in future study." Some general library talks are also given. The Iowa State Agricultural College offers some similar talks during the fall term of the freshman year. At Johns Hopkins University the special librarian of the historical department lectures on library administration and history and literary methods. At the University of Michigan during the month of October the librarian gives a "course of lectures designed to aid readers in the use of the library and in gaining a knowledge of recent books. The lectures do not count toward a degree." The lectures given one hour a week during the second semester on "Historical, Material, and Intellectual Bibliography," do count toward a degree. A full outline of this course was given in the *LJ* in 1886. (L. J., 11: 289.)

A few special items about these college libraries remain to be noted. Several issue publications at regular intervals. About thirty of them charge a library fee varying in amount from one to six dollars per year; in one or two cases this is a deposit required only of those students who use the library. In one college there are book clubs among the students, and the books which they purchase during the year are at its close turned over to the college library. One college offers prizes for systematic reading. Some Catholic institutions have student library associations "intended to encourage useful reading among students;" in one of them, at least, unauthorized books found among students are liable to confiscation. Several colleges print lists for collateral reading in connection with the statements of the various courses. One announces a book reception by which it hopes to secure additions to its library. One places new books in a revolving case in the reading-room, and keeps up an index to current events.

May I quote Carlyle? "Of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy are the things we call books," and that other assertion of his, "The true university of these days is a collection of books." Such books, I suppose he means, as Milton called "The precious life-blood of a master-spirit." Surely Carlyle believed in good college libraries.

## SIFTING AS A LIBRARY POLICY.

In the recent (22d) report of the trustees of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., the advantages to be gained by restricting the book capacity of small or middle-sized public libraries are considered. In all libraries the tendency is toward a vast accumulation of matter, the bulk of which renders the complete up-to-date cataloguing of the library impracticable, and thus seriously impairs its usefulness. A year ago this condition confronted the trustees of the Quincy Library. They have dealt with it in a summary way, and in so doing have made a new departure in library methods. Their policy is thus outlined:

"The library may be likened to a reservoir, into which streams of considerable volume are always pouring, and from which there is no outlet. Under this process there is necessarily a large accumulation of what may not inaptly be described as literary sediment—that is, books either of ephemeral interest, or small original value, or not adapted to the use of a public library like that of Quincy. These are placed upon the shelves, and though very rarely, if ever, called for, remain there, taking up room needed for works of a better class or in more immediate demand. This condition of affairs, common to nearly all libraries, may go on through a number of years; but it is obvious that the time will come, soon or late, when a measure of relief must be applied.

"At the beginning of the year the trustees found themselves confronted with this situation. The shelves were as yet not seriously overcrowded, but the collection already contained about 19,000 volumes, and there were no accommodations for over 20,000, unless extensive changes were made. It therefore became necessary to decide on the policy to be pursued in respect to the acquisition of books and future growth of the library.

"As the result of an experience now stretching over more than 20 years and of careful observation of the use made of the library, the trustees concluded that it ought to be regarded, and in future developed, as a collection of books for popular reference, consultation, and reading, and not as a collection designed for the use of scholars or specialists. It is both futile and unwise for a city like Quincy, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, to attempt to have a large general library. Such a library must necessarily contain at least 40,000 or 50,000 volumes, and should, to be at all complete, contain 100,000. There are no less than three collections of this character in Boston or its immediate vicinity—the Boston Public Library, the Harvard College Library, and the Boston Athenaeum—while there are a number of special libraries—medical, legal, historical, scientific, and religious—which are designed to have as complete collections as possible of works relating to their several departments. Even should any books of special rarity or value find their way into a library situated as the Quincy Public Library is, it would be far better that the trustees should get such books by exchange or otherwise into the libraries of Boston or some special library, than

that they should retain them upon their own shelves. Books are made to use, not to hoard away or to conceal. They are of no earthly value except in so far as they are used; and in order that they may be used they must be accessible. A rare, costly, or purely professional book, not of an elementary character, is merely hid away upon the shelves of a local library like that of Quincy. No student or general investigator, even if living in the city, would ever look for them there. He would look for them at one of the libraries above referred to; and to those libraries students and investigators can always obtain access. Accordingly, the proper place for such books is in those libraries, and not in the local and incomplete collections.

"The public library of a city like Quincy should, on the other hand, be made as complete and as available as possible for general, popular use, whether by old or young. It should contain all the standard works in the language, and a good assortment of practical treatises and of the best works of reference. Above all, whatever it has should be made easily accessible to persons of average intelligence, and every facility should be afforded for its use. It should in a word be a people's working and educational institution.

"If this end is kept in view, it would follow that a sufficient library could be brought together within the limit of 10,000, or, at the outside, of 15,000 volumes; but in order to keep the library within those limits a judicious and continual process of winnowing is necessary; all duplicates and books of ephemeral interest, nearly all books relating to specialties, and most rare books being from time to time removed from the shelves, and either destroyed or sent elsewhere.

"Acting on this principle, the trustees during the past year have removed from the shelves of the library 1070 duplicate volumes and 1075 other volumes, principally public documents—in all, about a tenth part of the collection. The public documents thus removed afford a good illustration of the principle upon which the trustees have acted. During the whole 20 years the library has been in use it may fairly be questioned whether 100 of these volumes have ever been consulted, or by as many as 10 persons. Any one wishing to consult such works would naturally look for them in Boston at the library in the State House. Of the equal number of duplicates, or books not considered useful, also cleared from the shelves, a portion were sent to other libraries; such as were there desired were given to the high school as the nucleus of an historical school library; the rest were sold to dealers in old books for what could be got for them.

"But in the case of a popular reading and working collection, it is quite as important that the books in it should be readily accessible as that they should be intelligently selected. A mass of unarranged, uncatalogued volumes is, so far as popular use goes, little better than so much rubbish; and the size of the library affects very directly the practicability of keeping it accessible to the public. It is a difficult but not insuperable task to catalogue, and keep cata-

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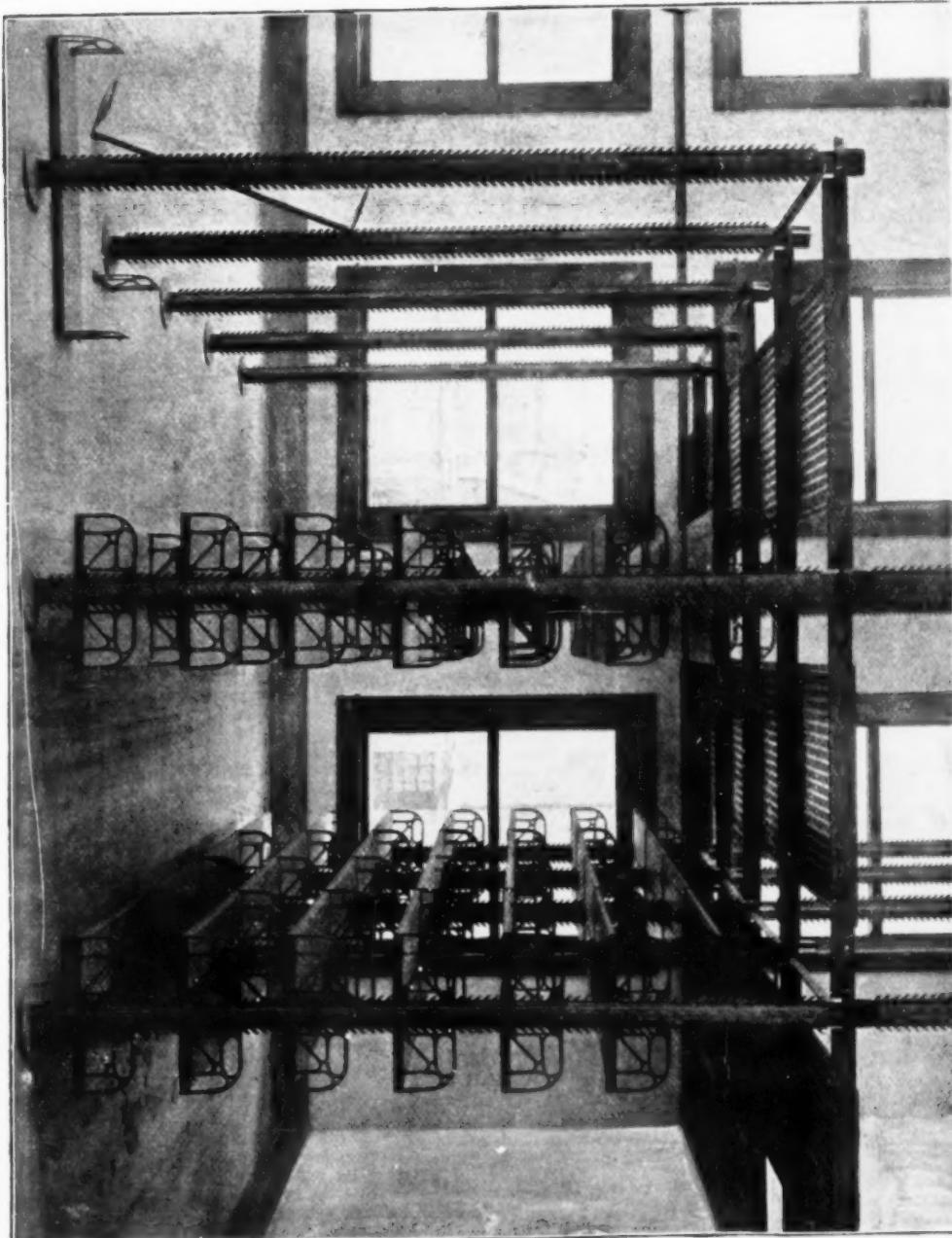
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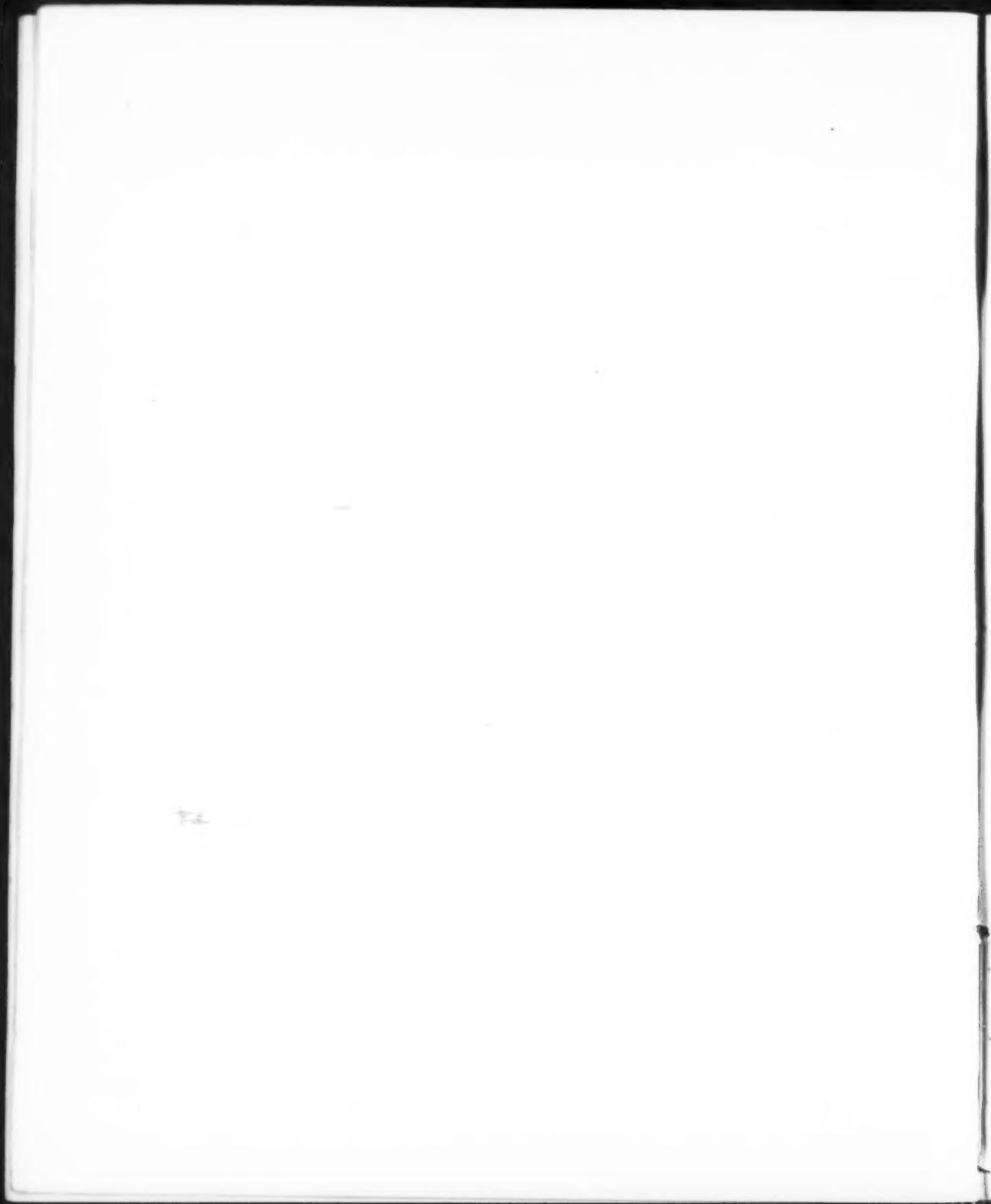
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logged, for general public use 10,000 or even 15,000 volumes; it is practically impossible to catalogue for general public use 100,000 volumes, and then afterwards to keep them and their accretions so catalogued. Both labor and expense prevent it. As there are now 16,800 volumes on the shelves, these should undergo a further reduction of 1800, in order to bring the number within the limit (15,000) of reasonable catalogue work. If that limit is exceeded, the excess above 15,000 volumes, composed of books rarely called for, should be omitted from the printed catalogue and rendered accessible in some other way. Should this policy be strictly followed hereafter, the collection will never become unwieldy, and can always be made to serve its true purpose as an available public library for exclusively popular use.

"No library can be made readily accessible to the mass of those people composing a community through a card catalogue. At best such a catalogue is inconvenient, and to consult it is almost an art in itself. A good and widely distributed printed catalogue alone makes a library accessible to the general public, old and young. Ten thousand volumes made accessible in this way are, as a town or city library, more practically useful than a hundred thousand buried under their own mass. In the case of this library the difficulty is financial. The publication of a catalogue involves serious labor and large expense. It will probably cost, including the labor of preparation, between \$200 and \$300. The trustees are not disposed to call upon the city for a special appropriation of this sum; but it is their design to enter upon a definite policy of accumulation. They have already, through fines, sales of material, and other sources, accumulated a small fund, with which to defray the cost of a catalogue. They propose to hasten the accumulation of this fund so that it shall suffice to meet the cost of printing a wholly new catalogue in the year 1895, when the present catalogue will have been in use twenty years. The collection will by that time have undergone such changes as to be almost a different library. The provision thus made will insure the possession of a fund amply sufficient for the publication in 1895 of a wholly new catalogue of the library as it shall then exist; and this catalogue, when published, having been paid out of the savings accumulated by reduced purchases of books, should be sold, irrespective of cost, at a price so low as to put it within the easy reach of any one wishing to use the library.

"In this matter, as in the matter of the books composing the collection, it cannot too clearly be borne in mind that catalogues are printed for use; and that to be used they must be generally distributed. Experience has also shown that very few families in any community care to incur the expense of buying a high-priced catalogue. They are unwilling to pay for it anything approaching its cost, which, in the case of a library of 10,000 volumes, will be in the neighborhood of \$2.50 a copy, if an edition of 1000 copies is printed. Those who make the largest use of our town public libraries—people who do not own books and are unable to buy them—can

ill afford such an expense; yet a collection for popular use of 10,000 volumes, with a catalogue of them in every other house, will be of infinitely greater public and educational service than four times that number of volumes with catalogues only on the library tables.

"A good catalogue periodically revised and republished, and generally distributed at a nominal price, is thus, as an accessory to a library, wisely secured through a reduction in the number of volumes purchased, which without it are to a large extent inaccessible and practically worthless."

#### ADJUSTABLE BOOK-SHELVING.

THE Stikeman patent adjustable book-shelving, a section of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, possesses some original features which should be noted by librarians, library architects, and others interested in library work.

The shelving is constructed of steel, thus giving a minimum weight of material, and it is so designed as to allow a sufficiency of light in all portions of the structure—that being the prime essential in the proper arrangement of library shelving. The shelving may be erected in aisles or alcoves as well as flat against side walls, thus allowing a variety of arrangement, as well as conforming to the requirements of any building. The standards are formed by peculiarly shaped notches or teeth, which serve to support the shelving, as well as to carry the mezzanine flooring when stacks of more than one story in height are desired.

The shelving, made any suitable length or width, is furnished in finished wood or planished steel, to which ornamental brackets of highly polished steel are secured at the ends. These brackets, having projecting steel pins, fit the teeth or notches, so that a shelf may be set at any desired height as well as making each shelf independently adjustable from all others. By combining a shelf and its end brackets a compartment is formed, which can be changed without disturbing or removing the books arranged upon it. The shelves may be adjusted in alignment or at differing heights, and any number of shelves may be utilized in each division between standards, as occasion may demand. This facility of adjustment is one of the most obvious advantages of the shelving, as it permits of personal convenience in its arrangement, and allows for extension if increased book capacity is later desired. The standards at the base are set in sockets which are firmly secured to the flooring.

The illustration shows a section of the system as just completed in the Public Library, Memorial Hall, Lowell, Mass., having a shelving capacity of about 100,000 volumes. The same system is used in the new Otis Library, Norwich, Ct., and gives entire satisfaction. The shelving is made and erected by A. B. & W. T. Westervelt, manufacturers of ornamental iron, 102 Chambers St., N. Y., at whose warerooms a full-sized section of the system can be seen. The inventor and patentee, Mr. George Stikeman, has been connected with this firm for many years, and still superintends the construction and erection of his shelving.

#### THE BANCROFT LIBRARY PURCHASED.

THE Lenox Library, of New York, has secured the fine library of the historian George Bancroft at a cost of \$80,000. When Mr. Bancroft died his will ordered that the manuscripts relating to America and the rare books he had collected should be offered to Congress at a price. They were offered for \$75,000. The bill appropriating that amount for the purchase passed the Senate, and the committee on the library reported in its favor; but the lower house refused to concur. Librarian Spofford was one of the most earnest workers for the success of the measure. The trustees of the Lenox at first offered only to buy certain of the books; but the time-limit, for which Mr. Bancroft's will provided, having almost expired and Congress taking no action, they negotiated for the purchase of the library at a higher figure, and have enriched the city of New York with a collection which must be the fountain-head of information to any one who wishes to study American history from original sources. The collection, which was catalogued after Mr. Bancroft's death by J. F. Sabin, contains 20,000 mss., 14,900 volumes, and 5000 pamphlets. Not only are there thousands of autograph letters, documents, and papers of the period of the Revolution, but many volumes of copies of documents in foreign archives. In the original manuscripts the largest single collection is that including the papers of Samuel Adams, which comprises a vast number of letters written by Washington, Franklin, Putnam, and others. The negotiations for the sale were carried on with the executors of Mr. Bancroft by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, assistant librarian of the Lenox Library, and the decisive order was given for the trustees of the Lenox by Mr. John S. Kennedy.

#### THE PEPPER BEQUEST.

THE Supreme Court affirmed, Feb. 6, the decree of the Orphans' Court, Philadelphia, and dismissed the appeals of the Mercantile Library and the Free Library of the Philadelphia City Institute from the decision of the lower court, saying:

"These appeals may be considered together. Both involve the construction of the following bequest in the will of the late George Pepper, deceased: 'To the trustees of such free library which may be established in the city of Philadelphia, east of the river Schuylkill and south of Market Street, \$150,000.' The executors have paid over this legacy to the trustees of the corporation known as the 'Free Library of Philadelphia.' It is not pretended that this corporation is the owner of a library at the present time, but it was contended that its purpose is to establish a library of the character contemplated by the testator and within the prescribed bounds. This payment has been sanctioned by the Orphans' Court, and from its decree the respective appellant corporations have taken these appeals to this court.

"The ground of their contention, briefly stated, is that they come within the description contained in the will, and being libraries already es-

tablished are entitled to the fund. If we concede that the payment of the fund in controversy to either of these corporations would have met the requirements of the will, it does not advance either of the appellants a single step in the way of getting the money, unless it first be shown that the Free Library of Philadelphia, to which the legacy was awarded by the Orphans' Court, does not come within the description.

"We quite agree with the learned judge of the Orphans' Court that the testator contemplated the creation of a new library in the future. He must have known, from the interest which he evidently took in the subject of libraries, all about two corporation appellants, and if he had intended the fund to go to either of them he would have so declared in his will. As to one of them at least he left a pecuniary legacy of \$10,000, which excludes the idea that he intended that it should also take the bequest aforesaid. We think the fair construction of the testator's will to be that he intended this sum to add to the formation of a new library within the prescribed limits."

#### THE RUDOLPH CONTINUOUS INDEXER.

THE Rudolph Continuous Indexer, which has recently been brought to the notice of librarians throughout the country, has awakened so much interest and discussion among library workers that a somewhat detailed account of its construction and operation is not considered out of place. This indexer, which is the invention of Mr. Alex. J. Rudolph, assistant librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, has been examined by members of the library profession in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago. It is composed of a series of leaves made of pressboard securely united, yet very easily detached, which, with the aid of a crank, revolve noiselessly in either direction around a pair of hexagonal drums. These leaves are 4 inches wide (wider if desired), 16 inches long, and receive the entries under metal grooves at the edges. Heavy cardboard is supplied with each indexer, and the entries may be printed or written by pen or typewriter and mounted on these cardboards, or the original impression may be made on the cardboard direct. A cutter is furnished with each indexer, which separates these entries, be they one line or many, so that when put in place they fit snugly to each other, leaving no break to interfere with continuous reading. One of these index sheets — 16 inches long — will accommodate 136 single-line entries, or about 33 entries of four-line titles or subjects. When a leaf is full a new one can be easily inserted after it. The entries are read with as much facility as they would be in a printed catalogue. The columns, as before remarked, are 16 inches in length, and five of these leaves are brought into view at one time above the drums under a plate-glass cover, which prevents their being handled. This plan thus presents to the eye more than four pages of the ordinary catalogue. Divisions are readily marked by distinctly printed guides.

The method of storing the leaves which are

not in immediate sight is well devised; for while only five columns are in view at one time, yet the other portions of the alphabet are readily accessible. This is accomplished with absolutely no waste of room.

The following advantages are claimed for the machine: There is no calculating for space; no looking in a dozen places for something that should never have more than one place; the spacing takes care of itself, and each entry, new and old, is always in its own proper place; the work is rapidly done, and once done is always done. The entries, while easily moved by the operator, cannot be disturbed by the reader—they are under lock and key, and remain intact, clean and legible.

The indexer is enclosed in a neatly finished cabinet, which stands 42 inches high and is 20 inches wide by 30 inches broad. It will be on exhibition in the exhibit of the American Library Association at the Chicago World's Fair.

#### ADVERTISING NEW BOOKS.

G. E. SHELDON, treasurer of the Pawtuxet Valley Free Library Association, Phenix, R. I., sends to us two samples of notices drawn up by him to call the attention of the public to the fact that his library had received some new books. He says: "I placed them in stores, post-offices, and banks, and changed the notices often for others with different designs. The idea worked very well. More people than usual came to see the books."

The notices are on foolscap, printed by the typewriter in blue ink with red underlining and side-lining. They are conspicuous and not unpleasing. The headings are in letters from 2 to 5 cm. high, printed with the ordinary type of the machine arranged thus:

TTTTTTT	H	H	EEEEEEE
T	H	H	E
T	H	H	E
T	HHHHHHH		EEEE
T	H	H	E
T	H	H	E
T	H	H	EEEEEEE

The list of books reads :

**BOOKS** For the youngest and the oldest reader.

**BOOKS** Abounding in profuse and realistic illustrations.

**BOOKS** Stories all complete in one book with one or two exceptions.

Illustrated papers for the children.

The Pawtuxet Valley Free Library Association, Phenix, has just added ninety new bright and interesting books, and would respectfully call your attention to a list of them given herewith, in part. A complete list for home use may be obtained at the library.

Then follows a list of the books in six classes. This list is surrounded by a border made by the repetition of the word "books."

The other poster bears in a red-line border the cross

B  
O  
BOOKS  
K  
S

and in the four corners within ornamental red and blue borders sentences like "He who loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, or an effectual comforter." "Not many, but good books," and "The library is the people's college. It is an institution whose importance is not recognized by the mass of the people. It is doing a good work quietly and well. What are you doing to help it? You can do much if you will."

#### THE LOS ANGELES LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS.

The final examination of the third class undertaking the training course of this library occurred on December 20. Of the five pupils examined, one having been compelled to withdraw on account of illness, three attained the required percentage, viz.: 70 per cent., and were given certificates to that effect.

The questions for this examination cover the work done by the pupil during her six months' apprenticeship and are divided as follows:

Accession, 12 questions.....	120
Classification and Reference, 16 questions.....	160
Loan and Shelf, 12 questions.....	120
Thesis.....	100
	500

The maximum limit of the thesis is 2000 words, and must be on some approved subject pertaining to library economy. The subjects of the theses presented at the last examination were: Catalogs, and how to use them, 1570 words; Sunday opening of libraries, 1034 words; Access to the shelves, 1112 words; The value of the reference-rooms of a public library, 800 words; To what extent should light fiction be encouraged in a library? 847 words. The percentages of the successful candidates were: Emma J. Whittier, 376; Anna Beckley, 370; Daisy Fox, 350.

A pupil must have an average of 70 per cent. to be entitled to a certificate, the holders of such certificates becoming eligible to serve as substitutes. Pupils passing with an average of 85 per cent. will be entitled to employment in the library for four hours a day at \$10 per month for six months. During this second six months of service elementary cataloging will be taught. At the end of this time, having passed a more technical or special examination than the previous one, the pupil will be considered for regular employment in the library, and will receive a certificate to that effect. The date set for the last entrance examination was December 31, 1892, up to which time twenty-two written applications had been filed. But twenty-one applicants presented themselves on the day named, and of these eight were successful in the examination, and on January 3, 1893, began their course of training.

### HOW TO OBTAIN A SHARE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MONEY.

*Circular of the New York State Library, Public Libraries Department.*

1. THE trustees of any free public library under visitation of the regents and having subject to their order any money raised from taxation or other local sources for buying books may receive from the public library money an equal amount not to exceed \$200 for the first year of the library's establishment, or \$100 for a succeeding year; the entire amount to be spent for books approved by the regents.

2. Any such library may also have the use of a travelling library not more than six months for general circulation. Several lists of about 100 volumes each will be furnished, from which one list may be selected and the books obtained in accordance with the regents' rules. These require a satisfactory guarantee and a fee of \$5 in each case to cover a part of the cost of suitable cases, printed catalogues, necessary blanks and records and transportation both ways. This travelling library may be exchanged for another on the same terms and these exchanges may continue as long as the regents' rules are observed.

3. Libraries under visitation of the regents include all libraries incorporated by the regents, all libraries which have been admitted to the university, and all libraries connected with colleges, academies or other institutions in the university, provided that they are open to the public, without charge, for either reference or circulation.

Any other free public library in the State wishing to have these privileges may apply for a regents' charter or admission to the university.

In order to secure such admission the trustees must formally apply for it to the regents. The regents' library inspector will then personally examine the library and its work, and if he reports that the library in its administration and character of books is worthy of State aid, loans of travelling libraries and other privileges granted to accredited institutions, the regents usually grant the request. This involves no expense, but every library admitted must make annually a brief sworn report of its conditions and operations and must be open to official inspection by the regents or their officers whenever they may think it desirable to satisfy themselves that the library is maintaining the required standard.

4. If in any community the people are not yet ready to establish such a library, 25 resident tax payers may obtain the use of a travelling library as provided in rule 2 for such libraries.

Since the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1892, is only \$25,000 for the entire State, it is obvious that applications must be considered in the order of their reception, and prompt action may be necessary to avoid disappointment.

Those interested, if they wish to make an effort this year, should send as early as practicable for the official application blanks.

Inquiries for information or advice will be promptly answered if directed to Public Libraries Department, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

### Communications.

#### DUST.

MIGHT I ask from you or some of your readers the favor of suggestions as to methods of dealing with that great enemy of libraries—dust. Has any one hit upon any scheme other than that of going over books and shelves periodically with a duster? If not, do you know of any means of preventing the dust thus set in motion from simply settling down again on books and shelves? In order to secure quiet in any library I find it necessary to have strips of carpet in the main passages. These collect dust, and also scatter it among the books. I shall be very pleased to receive, through your columns, suggestions as to the most approved methods (if there be any) of wrestling with this annoyance. Probably you have dealt with this subject in early issues of the JOURNAL, but you will confer a favor upon one of your later readers and an earnest seeker after light in all library matters, by giving the matter a little space once more.

W. GEO. EAKINS.

[Of course, in a dusty city or town nothing can prevent the penetration of dust; the way to get it out again is to wash the floor and to dust the books. Carpets cannot be washed, and sweeping them sets their dust flying to settle thickly on the books. Glass doors to the shelves will keep out much of this and other dust; but glass doors are fatal to quickness of service and therefore out of the question in most public libraries. Hangings of grass cloth are less in the way, and I have found that they do very appreciable service in protecting fine-art books when the windows must be open in the hot weather and neighboring buildings are tearing down. For the floor, linoleum, kaptulicon, and similar compounds of cork and india-rubber can be washed and kept as clean as pure rubber, and they are free from its disagreeable smell.

C: A. C.]

#### INKS.

PLEASE correct the statement in your last issue that the circulation of fiction in the Mercantile Library in 1892 was 99 per cent. of the library use. It should read 9.9 per cent.

With reference to Higgins' writing inks, mentioned in my note on pastes and inks in your January number, I find that I have unintentionally done the manufacturer an injustice. The ink is black, jet black from the start, but there must have been a scum of some sort of impurity in the neck of the bottle that I opened, for the first writing was, as I reported it, a dirty brown. After throwing away what I first put into the inkstand, I find that the rest of the bottle is perfectly black. A second bottle opened had no such scum. The manufacturer has written me that, until some new definition of the word "solution" is adopted by chemists, he must adhere to his claim that the Higgins inks are solutions of carbon. On

carefully testing the matter I find that he has reason for such a claim. At any rate, the carbon is reduced to such infinitesimal subdivision that it answers all the practical purposes of a solution. The ink does not deposit sediment. When a pen upon which the ink has dried is dipped in water the carbon immediately spreads through the water, uniformly, as though it were an aniline dye. The ink evaporates somewhat faster than ordinary writing fluids, and should be kept in a well-stoppered bottle, or it will become thick and troublesome. It is intended for records and other documents which are to be permanent. For such purposes it is beyond improvement; but for ordinary writing, where speed is of some consequence, the more easily flowing writing fluids will be preferred by most penmen. In using the Higgins drawing-board mucilage on glazed bindings I neglected to state that we first remove the glaze with a smooth-cut file. This is important.

HORACE KEPHART.

*A CONVENIENCE.*

A CLASSIFIED index, written on one side of single sheets, snugly held together in a good binder, is a handy thing in a library. A number of years ago I made such a one, and it has proved even more useful than I anticipated. It answered many of the purposes of a subject catalogue; and some besides in reference to those classes of books which have really no subject, like most of our fiction and poetry.

The idea was obtained from the New York Mercantile Library catalogue, whose classified index I had found of great service in my first years of library work, before the LIBRARY JOURNAL was begun. Taking the general arrangement of classes there given, with slight modifications, I adapted it to a library then containing perhaps 9000 or 10,000 volumes, by omitting many of the minor subdivisions. At the beginning of each class, also, I placed a synopsis of its principal sub-headings, with page-references. The Library Bureau furnished sheets ruled to order and duly punched for the "Common-Sense Binder." The sheets were about 8 x 10 inches, of the best quality; they were ruled with a double red-line heading, and three down lines so arranged as to provide a column 1½ inches broad for authors' names, and to the right of it one 3½ inches in width for titles. A margin of about 1½ inches on each side of the page remained; that at the left is often used for minor headings, and the one at the right gives a place for reference to the volume containing any monograph indexed. There ought of course to be an index of topics at the end, more or less full, according to the probable need of the readers for its aid.

Our students were quick to see how much this classified index could help them when they wanted to know what the library possessed in a given line, without having any individual work in mind. As the library grows the blank pages gradually fill up, and additional leaves are inserted here and there when required. Sometimes entire classes may need to be rewritten, on account of the number of books added. Leaves soiled by handling can easily be replaced. It is better not to crowd the binder too full; rather have two,

I find four hundred pages are more than is quite convenient to have in one such volume.

M. O. N.

MT. HOLYOK COLLEGE.

*MUTUAL BOOK-LENDING.*

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 1, 1892.

HAVING just seen in your September JOURNAL my communication on "Mutual Book-Lending between Libraries," with your note thereon, will you permit me a line further in explanation?

My proposal looked to a general union of the various libraries of the country—or at least the more important ones—in the agreement proposed. Such an agreement would not, as it seems to me, be necessarily in writing. But a mutual understanding on the subject would, of course, be necessary among the institutions concerned, such as I do not think at present exists.

BUNFORD SAMUEL.

You did not know (L. J. 17 : 373, 4) of a written agreement being made between libraries for the loaning of books. When a library begins to borrow from the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington it must sign an agreement, whose terms are that the librarian borrowing is responsible for the safe return of the volumes within two weeks from the day of their receipt; that packages must be sent and returned by express, carefully packed, and that the charges both ways must be paid by the borrower. We borrow constantly from this library.

SAMUEL S. GREEN,  
Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

*WESTERN LITERATURE WANTED.*

PLEASE add our library to the list of those desiring California and other Western pamphlets. We had no room for them in our cramped quarters last year.

L. M. HEWINS.

HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD, CONN.

**American Library Association.**

*TOPICS FOR CHICAGO MEETING.*

The topics chosen for the A. L. A. programme are such that the printed proceedings shall make a handbook of library economy setting forth the points of agreement to which we have generally attained in the 17 years since organization at the Centennial, and also the points of difference on which our best thinkers are still divided.

The men and women chosen for those topics will therefore aim, not so much to contribute new material as to present a judicial digest of previous articles, papers, discussions, and specially of experience. The substance of perhaps 100 or more contributions scattered through the library serials and proceedings, general periodical literature, reports, bulletins, etc., must be put in a single short paper, in two parts; the first stating what is generally accepted by well-informed librarians, not necessarily what the author thinks; the second giving the points on that subject which are still under discussion and to the solution of which the Columbian meeting ought materially to contribute. Each author is expected to revise his paper, utilizing the report of the discussions,

so that as finally printed in the proceedings it will represent the position of the subject at the close instead of the beginning of the 1893 meeting.

While the papers will thus be very condensed they are not to be read at the meetings, but will be sent in advance to all members who have notified the secretary that they will attend. At the meeting the author will be given five minutes in which to sum up the case and to state the points on which discussion will then and there be most profitable. We thus expect to get from a single daily session as much practical good as is usually obtained from the three, and to more than double the great practical value of our annual meeting because of the remarkable opportunities for studying the library exhibit.

Names on this programme will make an honor roll of those able and willing to give time and careful study to some one topic in library management so that hereafter we may get from the 1893 proceedings a summary of what is now so widely scattered.

The following is the list of topics:

Libraries in relation to schools.

Lectures, museums, art galleries, etc., in connection with libraries.

Libraries from the reader's point of view; points of difference.

Legislation, national, state, and local.

Library gifts and bequests; raising funds.

Buildings: location, branches, and deliveries.

Light, heat, and ventilation.

Fixtures, furniture, and fittings.

The trustees' relation to the librarian.

Government, constitution, by-laws, and trustees.

By a trustee for a meeting of trustees on y.

The librarian's relation to his trustees.

By a librarian for a session of librarians only.

Service; librarians and assistants, hours, vacations, titles, duties, salaries, and rules for staff.

Regulations for readers.

Hours of opening; evening, Sunday, holiday, and vacation opening by M. S. Cutler.

Administration

Executive department. General supervision, including buildings, finances, etc., by F. M. Crunden.

Accession and shelf department.

Pamphlets.

Cataloging.

Classification.

Loan.

Binding and repair.

Special libraries.

Proprietary libraries and their relations to public libraries by C. A. Cutter.

State and government libraries and their relation to public libraries.

College and school libraries and their relation to public libraries.

Free news-rooms and reading-rooms.

Fiction.

Reading and aids.

Reading of young.

Reference-books and aids to readers.

Indexing.

#### PUBLISHING SECTION.

*Reading for the young.* Nearly all the copies printed (3250) of this useful Guide having been sold, a limited number of additional copies from the same plates will be printed as soon as possible.

If any libraries are intending to order any considerable number of copies, they are asked to communicate at once with the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin Street, Boston, in order that a sufficient supply may be on hand. One order for 100 copies has just been received.

#### ELECTION BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

WHEN Mr. H. E. Davidson accepted his re-election as assistant secretary of the A. L. A. at Washington, the standing committee were told that he would hold the position and attend the L. A. U. K. meeting as our delegate, but that he would be compelled to resign it before the Chicago meeting. Pressure of other duties has forced him to do this, and the standing committee by unanimous vote have elected in his place Miss Nina E. Brown, M.A., B.L.S., who has had charge of the attendance registers and reports as secretary's assistant for several years past. Miss Brown was one of the first to receive the degree of Bachelor of Library Science from the Library School, and her experience at Columbia, at Albany, and in other libraries, with her warm personal interest in the A. L. A., will make her services unusually valuable in the new position.

#### State Library Associations.

##### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

The club held its March meeting on the 13th inst., at the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia. The topic of the evening was cataloguing, introduced by a paper read by John Edmands, the president of the club. It was followed by discussion, after which Mr. Montgomery, of the Wagner Institute, exhibited photographs, and described the Rudolph continuous indexer.

##### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular quarterly meeting was held in the rooms of the State Historical Society, St. Paul, March 29. There were 19 members present. Twelve members were added to the association.

Dr. W. W. Folwell, of the State University, president of the association, opened a discussion on "Library architecture." He explained that the university was to have a new library building and chapel hall combined, and that in consequence he had recently taken a trip through Eastern libraries to inform himself regarding different forms of library architecture. He described the alcove system, the stack system, and Mr. Poole's system of small libraries grouped together. He then displayed the proposed plan for the university library, which will be somewhat after Mr. Poole's idea; the main reading-room being in the centre, and small rooms opening from each side for the use of the faculty,

special students, seminar work, etc. At one end of the reading-room is the delivery counter, with the stack-rooms in the rear.

*Dr. Folwell.*—I would like your opinion on this plan, for I am willing to let it go, if a better one offers.

*Dr. Hosmer.*—I think you should give the students an opportunity to browse around among the books. Why not combine the alcove and stack systems?

*Dr. Folwell.*—I do not altogether believe in freedom of access to shelves. In the majority of cases an intelligent attendant can assist a student better than he can himself.

*Prof. Cooper.*—I think in a university library, especially the student should be allowed free access. They need the familiarity which comes from immediate contact with the books. They learn to search out a subject for themselves.

*Ex-Gov. Ramsey.*—How is it in Minneapolis? Do you, Dr. Hosmer, allow the public to enter freely?

*Dr. Hosmer.*—I issue a shelf permit to any one of mature years who seems to have a serious literary purpose. We think this freedom has large advantages.

*Dr. Folwell.*—Access to shelves is not always understood in the same way. I do not believe in indiscriminate access, and my disapproval refers to that. In libraries East that method is discontinued, but I approve of Dr. Hosmer's method. As a rule, I think the public is better served by an attendant, for people *will* misplace books when allowed to go freely to the shelves.

*Miss Davis.*—We have had scarcely any difficulty in the Minneapolis Library. People have orders to leave books on the ledges in the stack-room, and although they often misplace them in the reference-room the books are easily found.

*Dr. Hosmer.*—In the British Museum one uses the reference-books (the term is understood in a very broad way) most freely, and the plan seems successful there.

*Mr. Loomis.*—I think in a public library the juveniles and works of fiction should be issued in a separate room to avoid noise and confusion.

*Dr. Hosmer.*—We are contemplating a juvenile department in the lower corridor, so that the children may be by themselves.

Miss Countryman was asked to outline a scheme for a system of travelling libraries throughout the State. She stated that the plan was one of simple co-operation, by which each town contributing a certain sum for the purchase of books receives in return the privilege of using the books bought with the sum total contributed by all other towns, the library travelling in sections from one town to another.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That the State Library Association view with favor the general scheme for travelling libraries as outlined by Miss Countryman, that they cordially recommend it to the towns of the State, and that they will be pleased to further in any way they can such a plan for the distribution of good books."

The next quarterly meeting, on motion, was omitted, as falling at the time of the World's Fair.

GRATIA COUNTRYMAN, Secretary.

## Library Clubs.

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 11th regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the University Chapel, Evanston, Ill., March 4, 1893. The meeting was called to order by the president, W. B. Wickerham, at 2:40 p.m. The chairman announced that Dr. Hirsch, who had intended to address the meeting on "The Public Library in Its Relation to Education," was prevented by illness from being present.

The president of the Northwestern University, Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, welcomed the club to Evanston. He spoke at some length on the importance of libraries, the practical methods of American librarians, and the assistance libraries give to students.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The president reported on behalf of the executive committee that papers of incorporation had been secured in accordance with the resolution of the club at its last meeting.

In the matter of the proposed State Library Association the committee recommended that a meeting of the librarians of the State be called to convene at Springfield some time in April. Dr. Poole held that Chicago was the centre of the library interests of the State and moved that that city be selected in place of Springfield. Mr. Nelson also thought the change a good one. The further discussion of the subject was participated in by the president, Miss Ambrose, Dr. Wire, and the secretary. It appeared from the remarks made that most of the responses to the original circular that favored the project came from the central and southern part of the State. Dr. Poole's motion was lost and the original motion prevailed.

Mr. Hild, on behalf of the committee to provide accommodation for visiting librarians during the Exposition, reported on the progress of the committee's work. He asked that its full report be embodied in the records and printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It was so ordered.

Upon motion of Mr. Patterson, ten persons whose names were submitted by the executive committee with its recommendation were unanimously received as members.

Miss Lodilla Ambrose, Ph.M., of the Northwestern University Library, then read a paper entitled "A Study of College Libraries" (*ante*, p. 113).

Mr. W. A. Otis, the architect of the proposed university library building at Evanston, explained the plans for the same, which are novel in some particulars.

The president announced that under the constitution this was the last regular meeting of the club for the year, but that it would be necessary to hold one or two more for the present and perhaps several during the summer. Upon motion of Mr. Hild the matter was left to the executive committee with power to act. The thanks of the club were voted the several essayists and speakers.

There being no further business, the club adjourned *sine die* at 4 p.m.

**Library Economy and History.****LOCAL.**

*Abington, Ct.* The 100th anniversary of the formation of the Abington Social Library was observed by a meeting of the library association on March 14. The library opened with 100 books in May, 1793.

*Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L.* (3d rpt.) Added 6455; total 22,232; issued home use 197,502; ref. use 15,541. The reading-room, open 342 days, was visited by 98,661 persons, to whom 119,979 periodicals were issued.

*Bangor (Me.) P. L.* On the morning of March 2 fire broke out in the Kenduskeag Block, in which the library is located. Rubber blankets were thrown over the bookcases, but a large number of books were ruined by water. The library's loss was about \$1200, fully covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have originated in the flooring around the steam-piping, and was probably due to the heat of the pipes, causing the woodwork to char and finally to catch fire.

*Boston, Massachusetts. Institute of Technology L.* (Rpt.) Added 4107 (at a cost of \$4564.86); total 26,631; 373 periodicals are taken.

*Boulder, Col. Univ. of Colorado L.* "The rooms assigned to the library on the second floor of the main building have for two years been so crowded that for lack of storage no regular purchases of books could be made.

"The library of a university must serve the purpose of a reading-room and of a place for special study, as well as for storage. These two appliances, so important for successful university work, are entirely unprovided for at present. Every foot of space is crowded with bookstacks. These have reached their utmost limit. The librarian finds no place for regular donations from government and other sources, let alone for new purchases or for proper office and administration facilities to prepare books received, for intelligent reference and use for students. At every moment for years the library has been at the risk of destruction from the slightest accident in the chemical laboratory above, or from carelessness in the tinder-box of a basement with its furnaces below.

"The supreme hindrance in every department of instruction is felt to be inadequate library facilities. The librarian, if properly qualified, finds himself the special assistant of every chair in the university. In the present crowded quarters, by no choice of his own, he can scarcely fulfil a tithe of his proper functions, and those of the least importance to the student community."

*Cheyenne, Wyo. Laramie County P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 124; total 2534; lost 9; issued 12,902; receipts \$2379.70; expenses \$1702.11.

"There has been a growing appreciation of the library and an increasing demand for the better class of reading."

*Dayton (O.) P. L.* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  year ending Aug. 31, 1892.) Added 1815 (juv. and fict. 327); total 31,366; issued 129,096 (juv. and fict. 104,957); consultations 34,352.

The library board praises the librarian's efficient management, rejoices at the decreased circulation of fiction, and laments that in a population of 70,000 there is a total enrolment of only 5872 borrowers.

*Denver P. L.* By a careful count during 5 days in February the visitors were 866 a day. "If a library of 14,000 volumes, which dares advertise itself only to a very moderate extent, for fear of calling in a larger number than the present quarters and the books on hand can accommodate, has such a patronage as this count shows, it is fair to suppose that a large library, well housed, would draw out an enormous reading and studying public."

*Elkton, Md.* A library association, to be known as the Elkton Library of Cecil County, will be incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the State. To establish the library it is proposed to raise a fund of \$500 for the purchase of necessary books and to secure \$200 for the current expenses of the year. To meet this required amount 1000 shares of stock will be issued, the par value being \$1. Subscriptions will be also solicited.

*Fall River (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 2797; total 41,791; issued 101,178; periodicals issued 51,150. Expenses \$10,737.30.

The University Extension movement has done much to promote the efficiency of the library. The privilege of taking out special teachers' cards is restricted to teachers in the high and grammar schools. A new library building is badly needed.

"The trustees have occasionally been urged to provide current popular books more promptly and in larger numbers. This is usually said in reference to fiction and children's books. Those who urge such a selection overlook the fact that the main purpose of a library is educational, and that while a reasonable supply of books of diversion should be provided, this feature of library work should be subordinated to that of education."

*Fort Dodge (Iowa) F. P. L.* Added 450; total 5079; issued 15,005.

*Germantown (Pa.) L. A.* (23d rpt.) Added 306; total 6100; issued 5795 (fict. 3616); 19 periodicals are on file. Receipts \$1237.05; expenses \$996.62.

*Houghton, Mich. Michigan Mining School L.* Total 8095. The library is free for consultation to all. 144 periodicals are on file in reading-room.

*Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L.* (2d rpt.) Added 11,742; total 30,845; home use 345,096 (fict. 58.31%, juv. 27.86%), 172,225 of which were circulated through the delivery stations alone. Visitors to reading-room 71,784; no. cardholders 14,425. Receipts \$37,685.85; expenses \$28,-645.42.

The library has been open for circulation and reference 365 days; the trustees "see no reason

to change their opinion as to the advisability of keeping the library and reading-room open on Sundays. The influence which such an opening exerts cannot but be beneficial."

The circulation for home reading (345,006 v.), "or nearly 2 volumes to each inhabitant, is larger in proportion to population than that of any other library in the United States. The nearest approach to these figures has been made at Minneapolis, Minn., where 1.7 v. were distributed per inhabitant; Newark follows with 1.5, and Detroit with 1.3, while in Chicago and Baltimore the rate was about 1 volume each."

*Maine State L., Augusta, Me.* (25th rpt.) This interesting report is too long to be quoted as fully as it deserves. Librarian Carver describes the development and present condition of the library. He says: "On the 5th of December, 1890, when I entered upon the duties of a librarian, the condition of the library was most deplorable. Its valuable contents were stored in dark attics, piled in damp closets, and crowded upon the limited amount of shelving contained in the old library-rooms. Every storm compelled the removal, often in the night-time, of large quantities of books from place to place, in order to prevent their destruction by water." In March, 1892, the books were removed to the new library-rooms, and since then the works of cataloguing, inspecting, classifying, and arranging has been prosecuted without interruption. "Nearly 400 volumes were taken from the shelves and thrown aside as useless, because they were found on special examination to have been mutilated. In some instances entire chapters were missing; in others, leaves or parts of leaves had been cut or torn from the book. Numerous valuable sets of historical books have been found which are rendered comparatively useless by the loss of one or more volumes." The regular yearly appropriation for book purchases (except law books) and incidental expenses is \$500. The librarian strongly urges reform in the methods of library administration, increased appropriation for book purchases, etc., and "an adequate salary for himself and his assistant."

Pp. 35-41 is a "Bibliography of Maine laws," by Josiah H. Drummond, originally published by the Maine Historical Society.

*Manchester (N. H.) P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 1139; total 36,068; issued home use 55,874; lost and paid for 4; missing 5.

"The service of the library to the public schools seems greatly increased, particularly on the part of the teachers. There has been a greater demand for books, and they have received every privilege possible in connection with their school work."

A new catalogue will be issued shortly.

*Milford, Ct.* Col. H: G. Taylor, of New York City, a summer resident of Milford, is to present the town with a new library this spring. Plans have already been drawn by Milford architects. The building will be of Leete Island granite and antique brick, and will cost \$22,000. It will be 48 by 66 feet in size, and work on it will be begun at once.

*Mystic, Ct.* By the will of the late Capt. Elihu Spicer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the town receives \$20,000 for a building and books for a circulating library, with \$5000 additional to be used if needed.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* Added 1886; total not stated; issued 83,707; Sunday attendance 1253. A subject card catalog is called for and a new building. The death of G: Howland, Jr., who had been for nearly 37 years a trustee, is noted:

"Mr. Howland was the first benefactor of this institution. In 1857, while the library was yet small and with slight resources, he gave the salary which he had received as mayor of the city for two years, then just completed, as a perpetual fund, the interest on which should go toward the purchase of books which would ordinarily be regarded as beyond the means of the trustees. When, a few years later, the bonds in which the gift was made became of no value, Mr. Howland deposited in the city treasury a sum equal to the original amount."

*New York. Aguilar F. L.* One of the trustees has given a complete biography alcove to the East Broadway branch of the library. It contains about 1000 v. A condition of the gift was that the giver's name should remain a secret.

*New York. Lenox L.* (23d rpt.) Added 1693. This does not include the library of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, which, with her paintings, statues, bronzes, collection of minerals, etc., was a legacy to the library. The Stuart library comprises 8000 volumes, especially rich in illustrated works on natural history. It, together with the other Stuart collections, has been placed in the Stuart room added to the exhibition-room. The entire library has been repaired and painted. Admission to all the departments of the library has been made free to the public.

"The trustees have acquired by purchase the original Spanish edition of Columbus' letter of 1493, which was discovered in Spain in 1890, and is the earliest printed book relating to America." \$10,451.71 was paid for the purchase of books.

*New York. University Club L.* Added 660; total 10,121.

The club's collection of bound volumes of periodicals now exceeds 1800.

*New York. Y. W. C. A. L.* Additions not given; total 20,016; issued 53,090; circulation of art studies 954. No. readers 7988.

123 periodicals are on file in the reading-room

*Philadelphia, Pa. City Institute F. L.* Added 1016; total 15,456; issued 72,859; no. visitors 109,260. Receipts \$5975.05; expenses \$5250.90.

"We have received no aid from the city or State; our building was erected and our library created entirely by private donations from citizens who, seeing the good results of their work, continue in their gifts, enabling the managers to increase the usefulness of the institute year by year.

"We claim to be the freest library in the world. We make no charge to those taking out books, and our bookcases are always open, giv-

ing the privilege to any one to take from the shelves any book needed for reading or examination."

*Philadelphia, Pa.* The 150th anniversary of the Darby Library Company was celebrated on the evening of March 21. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes sent a letter of regret and speeches were made by C. Lloyd Serrill and Daniel G. Brinton. The library was founded at Darby, a suburb of Philadelphia, on March 10, 1743, by 29 members of the Society of Friends, and a purchase of 42 books was made from Peter Collinson, of London. The initiation fee was 20 shillings; the dues, 5 shillings yearly. In 1872 a two-story brick library building was erected.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* Added 4064; total 62,776; issued home use 86,891; lib. use 25,055; no. cardholders 17,698.

*Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L.* (22d rpt.) Added 670; total 16,800; issued 72,644 (fict. and juv. 56,43). No cardholders 11,004.

The collection already contains about 19,000 volumes and there are no accommodations for over 20,000. The rest of the report, written by Mr. C. Francis Adams with his usual vigor and clearness, describes the policy to be adopted in these circumstances. We reprint it partially elsewhere.

*Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L.* (7th rpt.) Vols. in library 23,951; attendance in reading-room 31,661; lib. use 5531; home use 22,650. The report contains a portrait and memoir of the founder, Mortimer Fabricius Reynolds, and an interesting discussion of the relation of the library to other libraries in the city; to the Mechanics' Institute and similar institutions; to university extension; to literary clubs and societies; to religious denominations; to the professional classes, to special investigators, and to general readers.

*St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.* Added 2538; total 32,722. Issued 142,048.

"The growth of the library warns us that we are approaching the time when there will not be shelf-room for new books, and it is probable that time will be reached before the close of the present year. The rooms that were ample 3 years ago have, by the addition of nearly 15,000 volumes, become crowded and inconvenient, and the erection of temporary galleries seems to be the only way to make our present quarters answer until a suitable and capacious building can be erected."

*Sioux City (Ia.) P. L.* The trustees are engaged in the preparation of a history of the library, a sketch of the system employed in its management, and a description of the library building. The whole will be used as a part of the State Library Association's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

*Tucson (Ariz.) P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 219; total 2781; issued 3522; visitors to reading-room 1900.

The amount supplied by the city is sufficient to pay the salary of the librarian, and the trustees rely upon their own energy to raise money for the purchase of additional books.

*Uxbridge, Mass.* At the town meeting on March 18 it was voted to accept the gift of a \$25,000 library building from E. C. Thayer, of Keene, N. H., and a suitable resolution of thanks was carried unanimously.

The library, which is to be built by Mr. Thayer within 2 years, in memory of his father and mother, Joseph and Chloe Thayer, is to be called the Thayer Memorial Library Building.

Mr. Thayer also proposes to give to the town \$5000, to be held in trust, and the income used for the purchase of books for the library.

*Westchester (Pa.) P. L.* The widow of Bayard Taylor has presented to the library the books, drawings, mss., and herbarium of her late husband; also the knapsack which he carried when, at 19, he took his "Views afoot" in Europe.

*Wilmington, Del.* It is proposed to make the library of the Wilmington Institute, heretofore used only by members and pupils of the institute, free to the public. Four committees have been appointed to consider the matter. They will probably ask the legislature to authorize an addition to the tax levy of 2 cents upon every \$100 of taxable property, to be used for the support of the library, on condition that it be made free to all citizens of Wilmington.

*Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L.* On March 21 the library, containing about 9000 v., was formally transferred to its trustees and made independent of the Board of Education.

#### FOREIGN.

*Airdrie, Scotland.* Mr. Carnegie has contributed £1000 towards the cost of a free library building.

*Birmingham (Eng.) F. L.* (31st rpt.) Added ref. l. 4500; total ref. l. 114,956; total lending ls. 64,554; issued home use 525,709; ref. use 451,286; total 976,995 (fict. 364,078).

"The distinguishing characteristic of the year's work has been the completion of 3 branch libraries and the commencement of a 4th, which will be the largest and most important of all the branches." There are now 7 libraries besides the reference l.

*Brixton (Eng.) Central F. P. L.* View. (In London Graphic, Mar. 4, p. 214.)

Cost about £15,000. Is the gift of Mr. H. Tate, who offered his large collection of pictures to the nation, with £80,000 for a building.

*England. HAEBERLIN, C.* Die englische Bibliotheksgesetzgebung und der 15. Congress der Library Association of the United Kingdom. (Pages 105-117 of Centralbl. f. Bib.wesen, March.)

*Germany. SCHWENKE, DR. PAUL.* Libn. K. Univ. Bib., Göttingen. Addressbuch der deutschen Bibliotheken. 10s Beifl. zum Centralbl. f. Bibl. Lpz., Otto Harrassowitz, 1893. O. 10 m., geb. 11.50 m.

Announced. The preface has been distributed and shows that the work is well planned.

*Liverpool (Eng.) F. P. L.* (40th rpt.) Added 2993; total 60,147; issued 463,256 (fict. 366,219);

lost and paid for 42; no. cardholders 11,192. In the ref. ls. 1,100,116 v. were issued.

31 lectures, attended by 28,518 persons, were given during the winter season, "lectures descriptive of home or foreign travel attracting the greatest audiences, and strictly scientific lectures the least."

There is a large and well-selected collection of books in raised type for the blind.

"The committee have desired to popularize their work, in the hope that by attracting visitors they were taking the best means of inducing an increased regular attendance. We are very much the creatures of habit, and it has been felt that if we can only attract new-comers, a very considerable proportion will become regular in attendance; and though such attendance may in the first instance be for newspaper reading, a certain percentage will be induced to go forward and become serious readers and students.

*Liverpool, University College.* WATERHOUSE, Alf., & Son. A library recess. Entrance to the library. (In *Amer. architect*, March 25.)

Handsome no doubt; but the bookcases are too high.

*London.* The library of the Borough Polytechnic Institute was opened on the night of March 13. Lord Rosebery presented 1200 books, Mr. Passmore Edwards 1009, and Sir John Lubbock also sent some. One of the speakers expressed the hope that Mr. Edwards would live long enough to repeat his generous gift. The result was that, just as the meeting was about to separate, Mr. Edwards rose and said: "I will act upon the suggestion that has been made, and will give you another thousand books." This announcement was received with hearty applause.

*London.* MOFFAT, Robert Scott. The reference library in the British Museum. (Pages 856-859 of *National rev.*, Feb.)

*London.* Until of late years the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in England possessed no library. A vote of £5 a year was the beginning; last month the grant was increased to £50.—*Ath.*

*Prussia.* PRUSSIA. MIN. D. GEISTL. UNTERRICHTS- U. MEDIZ.-ANGELEGENHEITEN. Erlass betref. den Leihverkehr zw. d. Kön. Bibliothek zu Berlin u. d. Universitäts-Bibliotheken. (Pages 130-132 of *Centralbl. f. Bib.wesen*, March.)

#### PRACTICAL NOTES.

**A CLIPPING BUREAU.**—The realization of the utter lack of practical books on the local manufacturing, agricultural, and industrial interests, and the impossibility to procure such information has resulted in the project of a clipping bureau, and a systematic segregation of reliable matter bearing on these subjects is to be begun at once. A practical scheme has been worked out to handle and prepare this material. The Chamber of Commerce has agreed to co-operate to the extent of furnishing material on hand, and the co-operation of fruit-growers, bee-keepers, fruit-packing and drying specialists, and others who

have from time to time made scrap collections is earnestly requested. We invite them to come to the library to have our system explained to them.—*Los Angeles Library Bulletin*.

#### LIBRARIANS.

BURSCH, Dan. F. W., assistant librarian, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, has been engaged as librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library. Mr. Bursch has given himself very closely to the study of his chosen work, and will go to Portland prepared to put into operation the best of modern methods. He expects to start for the west in May, and make a tour of leading libraries on the way.

ELLINGTON, J. C., was on March 13 elected librarian of the State Library of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., to succeed Mr. Birdsong.

HAYES, J. S., will succeed Miss Harriet A. Adams as librarian of the Somerville, Mass., Public Library. Since 1878 Mr. Hayes has been principal of the Forster Grammar School of Somerville. He did not seek his new post, to which he was unanimously elected, and which he is well qualified to fill. Mr. Hayes will enter upon his duties as librarian July 1. Until then he will visit different libraries, and gain from them practical knowledge and ideas. His time, too, will be devoted to studying the needs of the library, and determining what improvements are necessary.

SPENCER, Mrs. Mary C., succeeded Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun as librarian of the Michigan State Library on April 3. Mrs. Calhoun was tendered a renomination to the post by Gov. Rich, but declined the offer. Mrs. Spencer has for a number of years been assistant librarian of the State Library.

WRIGHT, Mr. C. T. Hagberg, of the National Library of Ireland, has been appointed to the post of secretary and librarian of the London Library, vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. Garrison.

In the list of writings of the members of the American Historical Association, noted in the last (March) issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 96, the mention of S. S. Green as author of two books was an error; the credit should have been given to Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston. In the same paragraph the name of E. M. Burton, should be corrected to Edmund M. Barton, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

#### CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.

BOURNE F. L., Falmouth, Mass. Catalogue of books, 1893. Falmouth, C: Francis Adams, 1893. 44 p. S.

CUTTER, C. A. Expansive classification. Part I: The first six classifications. Boston, C: A. Cutter, 1893. 160 p. l. O.

There is an index to these six schemes of classification (pp. 114-120). Each class or group

of classes in the Seventh Classification will be separately paged, with its own index. "Philosophy" and "Religion and Religions" have already appeared. It is supposed that it will take at least two years to prepare and print the rest.

**DENVER (Colo.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** The March number of "Books" contains a list of Books for young people, classified, with some lines of advice on their use, prefixed to the classes of History, Biography, Travel, and Science.

**PRATT INSTITUTE (Brooklyn, N. Y.) MONTHLY** library bulletins for January and February give lists of French's acting plays for amateurs (130 titles).

The SALEM P. L.'s bulletin for March continues the special reading list of the *History of France*, covering the period from 1799 to 1893.

**VERMONT, LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF** A complete subject and author catalogue of the library of the late Hon. G. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister to Italy, has just been published by the university. The library, which was presented to the university by the Hon. F. Billings, consists of 13,000 v. in many languages, and is specially rich in the Northern, Germanic, and romance literature and in works on physiography. The catalogue (8°, 742 p.) will be sent free of charge, except for transportation, to libraries desiring it.

#### CHANGED TITLES.

"Love's conflict," by the author of "Dora Thorne," New York, International Book Co. [no date], is the same as "Love works wonders," a novel by Bertha M. Clay, New York, Carleton, 1878.—JOHN EDMANDS.

"Antietam to Appomattox with 118th Penna. Vols., Corn Exchange Regiment, with addenda, Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1892" is, with exception of title-page, the same, page for page, as "History of the Corn Exchange Regiment, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Philadelphia, Pa., J. L. Smith, 1888." The second issue has on back of title "Copyright, 1892, by J. L. Smith."—JOHN EDMANDS.

"Handy book for boys and girls," Worthington Co., 1892 [see An. Am. Cat., 1892, p. 84], is identically the same book as "How?" by Kennedy Holbrook, Worthington Co., 1887 [1886] [see An. Am. Cat., 1886, p. 84]. The only difference is that the book published in 1892 has several colored pictures, with no discernible connection with the text. There is nothing in either the title-page or notice of the "Handy book" which would lead one to think it the same book as "How?" published in 1886.—H. A. B., Staff of Enoch Pratt Free Library.

"Mrs. Lygon," by Shirley Brooks, ed. by Stephen Fiske, St. Paul, Price-McGill Co., 1892, 12°, is same as "The silver cord," published years ago by the Harpers.

"Lay down your arms," by Bertha von Suttner, translated by T. Holmes, Lond., Longmans, 1892, 12°, is same as "Ground arms: the story of a life," tr. by Alice A. Abbott, Chicago, McClurg, 1892, 12°.—W. A. BARDWELL.

#### FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.  
Bell, J: Wesley (Memoirs of Gov. W: Smith, of Virginia);  
Catlin, W: Wilkins (Echoes of the Sunset Club);  
Pringle, James Robert (History of Gloucester);  
Triggs, Oscar Lovell (Browning and Whitman).

#### Bibliography.

BOTTINI, Ant. *Bibliografia briologica italiana*. Pisa, 1892. 40 p. 8°.

From the Atti della Soc. Toscana di Sci. Nat. Res. in Pisa. Mem., v. 12.

DRUMMOND, Josiah H. *Bibliography of Maine laws*. (Pages 34-41 of MAINE STATE LIBRARY, 25th report, Augusta, 1892, O.)

Originally published by the Maine Historical Society.

FOSTER, L. S. *The published writings of G: Newbold Lawrence, 1844-91*. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off., 11+124 p. 8°. (Bibliog. of Amer. naturalists, no. 4)

GIACOSA, Prof. Piero. *Bibliografia medica italiana: riasunto dei lavori originali italiani relativi alle scienze mediche usciti nel 1891*. Torino, L. Roux e C., 1893. 383 p. 8° 6 lire.

GILMAN, N: Paine. *Socialism and the American spirit*. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893. c. 10+376 p. D. cl., \$1.50.

Contains a "select bibliography" (4 p.) of recent books on social and economic topics.

GRÄSEL, Dr. Arnim. *Manuale di biblioteconomia*; trad. del dott. Arnaldo Capra. Con 47 fig. e 13 tavole. Torino, E. Loescher, 1893. 16+403+[1] p. O. 10 l.

The original was noticed by C: H. Hull in LIB. JNL., 16: 118. An English and a French translation are in preparation. In the present translation there are some additions by the author and by the translator, marked [ ].

GRISWOLD, W: M., comp. *A descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with American country life*. New enl. ed. Cambridge, Mass., W: M. Griswold, 1890 [1893], unp. O. pap., 75 c. A number of new titles with notices of recent novels have been added to this new edition.

GRISWOLD, W: M., comp. *A descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with life in Norway*. Cambridge, Mass., W: M. Griswold, 1892 [1893], unp. O. pap., 25 c.

HAUPT, R.; and WEISE, H. *Hinrichs' fünfjähriger Katalog; Verzeichniss d. im deutschen Buchhandel ersch. Bücher, Zeitschriften, etc.* VIII. 1886-90. Lpz., Hinrichs, 1893. 7+1040+274 p. 65 m.

- HOLDER, C: F: Louis Agassiz: his life and work. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1893. c. 16+327 p. il. D. cl., \$1.50.  
Incl. exhaustive "Bibliography of Louis Agassiz," consisting of his principal works, articles in publications of learned societies and periodicals, books containing contributions by Agassiz, biographies of Agassiz, articles on Agassiz, and principal reviews of his works. 36 p.
- MANZONI, L. Bibliografia storica municipale. Vol. I, che contiene il catalogo delle storie di propria edizione delle città, terre, e castelli d'Italia. Tom. I: A-E. Bologna, Treves di Pi Virano, 1893. 30+562 p. 8°. 12 l.
- MASSACHUSETTS. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC RECORDS (Robert T. Swan). 5th report on the custody and condition of the public records of parishes, towns, and counties. Boston, 1893. 50+[1] p. O.
- MAZZI, dott. Curzio. Indicazioni di bibliografia italiana in appendice alla *Biblioteca bibliographica Italica* di G. Ottino e di G. Fumagalli. Firenze, G. C. Sansoni, 1893. 102 p. 8°. 4 lire. (Biblioteca di bibliog. e paleog.)
- NAMIAS, Ang. Bibliografia del marchese Giuseppe Campori. Modena, A. Namias e C., 1893. III p. 16°. 2 lire.
- J. ORELLANA Y RINCÓN'S *Ensayo critico sobre las Novelas ejemplares de Cervantes*, Madrid, Murillo, 1893, 48 p., 4°, has a "bibliografía de sus ediciones."
- POPE, Col. Albert A. Catalogue of books, pamphlets and articles on the construction and maintenance of roads. Boston, Mass., 1892. 11+[1] p. O.
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- SMITH, ALBERT W. Constructive materials of engineering. Palo Alto, Cal., Palo Alto Press, Leland Stanford Junior University, 1892(1893). c. '92. 4+82 p. D. pap., 80 c.  
Incl. 2-p. bibliography of engineering.
- THAYER, JOS. H.; D.D. Books and their use Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1893. c. '90, '93 3-94 p. D. cl., 75 c.  
Contains a 48-p. carefully selected bibliography of books for students of the New Testament.
- VARNHAGEN, H. Ueber eine Sammlung alter italienischer Drucke der Erlanger Universitätsbibliothek. Erlangen, Fr. Junge, 4+62 p. 4°, woodcuts. 4 m.
- VICAIRE, G. Bibliographie des publications faites par le baron Jérôme Pichon, président de la Société des Bibliophiles Français de 1833 à 1892. Châteaudun, 1893. 24+51 p. 8°.
- VISMARA, A. Bibliografia delle senatori Lombardini Ing. Elia, con cenni biografici e ritratti. 2<sup>a</sup> ed. aum. Como, ditta Franchi di A. Vismara, 1893. 24 p. 8°. .50 lire.
- INDEXES.
- ARCHIV für katholisches Kirchenrecht. General register zum 28.-66. Band. Literatur-, Quellen- und Sachregister. Mainz, Frz. Kirchheim, 1893. 5+240 p. 8°. 7 m.
- Index to MIND, vols. I - 16. (In v. 16, 1891.) 40 pages.
- LABES, P. General-Register zum 1.-10. Bande der Mecklenburgischen Zeitschrift für Rechtspflege u. Rechtswissenschaft. Wismar, Hinstorffsche Hofbuchh., 1893. 20+244 p. 8°. 5.60 m.
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- ROMRIKE & CURTICE, 359 Strand, London, Eng., propose to issue a weekly index of London morning and evening newspapers if enough subscribers can be obtained to support the undertaking. They have just issued a "Handbook to the British Museum," by W. J. Lee.
- Table générale méthodique des mémoires e documents techniques insérés dans la REVUE GÉNÉRALE DES CHEMINS DE FER, 1 jan. - 31 déc., 1891. Table alphabétique par noms d'auteurs. Paris, V. Dunod, 1892. 68 p. 4°.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*Calmire.* Prof. Josiah Royce, who has been suspected of the authorship of "Calmire," has written a letter to the Boston *Budget* denying the rumor. He says: "I am grateful for the kindness that can attribute to me so notable a production, but as a fact I am not the author of 'Calmire,' and do not wish even for a moment to be thought of as such. The doctrines represented in 'Calmire' are not such as I believe or have expressed. The author is, on the whole, a Spencerian. I am not. For the rest, the author has a knowledge of the world that I have not, and a judgment as to many things of life very different from my judgment."

*Eton of old; or, eighty years since, 1811-1822, by an Old-Collegier.* Griffith, Farran & Co., Ltd., 1892, is by the Rev. William Hill Tucker, M.A., rector of Dunton-Waylett, Brentwood, Essex, England.

*The exquisite fool,* a novel recently published by Harper & Brothers, which in style and method is a curiously exact reproduction of the novels of Mr. Henry James, is now announced, says the New York *Tribune*, as the work of Miss E. F. Poynter.

*Gentleman Upcott's daughter,* published in Fisher Unwin's *Pseudonym library* and in Cassell's *Unknown Library*, is, according to *The Bookman*, by Walter Raymond, who issued last year a book under his own name, entitled "Taken at his word," published in two volumes by Bentley, and favorably received. Mr. Raymond resides in Yeovil.

*Ideas.* The author now gives her name as S. Grand.

*Laura Dearborn,* pseudonym of Nina Pictou in "At the threshold," published in Cassell's *Unknown Library*.

*Mark Rutherford* has long been believed to be the pseudonym of W. Hale White; it is now acknowledged. The Cassell Publishing Co. are about to issue his books in a new edition, which will include Mr. White's translation of the "Ethics of Spinoza," published some years ago in Trübner's *Philosophical library*.

*My flirtations,* by Margaret Wyman, published by the Lippincotts in 1892, is said by *Book News* to be by a daughter of the late Mr. Hepworth Dixon, author of "Her Majesty's Tower."

*Sketches of Indian life,* which have been appearing in Macmillan's, and have been attributed by many to Rudyard Kipling, are by T. A. Steele, who resides at Turriff, in Aberdeenshire. He has written some stories for the new London illustrated weekly, *The Sketch*.

*Walter Graham, statesman, an American romance,* by an American, published at Lancaster, Pa., 1891, is by Thomas Whitman.—S. H. Rauck.

*Weeds.* It is rumored that this story, published anonymously recently by J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, is by Jerome K. Jerome. The story is entirely unlike anything that has yet appeared from his pen.

## Humors and Blunders.

*Accuracy,* "thou art a jewel." Naturally I have felt a little sore as a result of the scaring process applied to me by some reviewers of the "A. L. A. Index." But I have found a "flattering unction" for my wounds in the slips of my brethren. For example, three and three only of my collaborators on the *Annual Index* had occasion to send in slips bearing the name of Mrs. Humphry Ward. With a charming unanimity they all spelled her name Mrs. Humphrey Ward. And one of them is librarian of one of our largest universities, the second assistant librarian of another of the largest universities, and the third chief librarian of one of the most respectable of the smaller colleges. All men, and all easily very near the head of the list of fifty collaborators for ability, and usually for accuracy and thoroughness. Such is life!

W. I. F.

"ONE of our readers wanted a book which we had received about a month ago. The author? He had forgotten his name. The title? Didn't know it. The subject? Hadn't an idea of it. Couldn't give any hint of either. And when we said that it would be difficult to find a book with these data, he declared, seriously, that our catalog was in fault. We set him to looking over the accession book, and he luckily recognized the work wanted when he came to it."

OUR last instalment of Marion Crawford's new novel came to us billed as "6 Down in Arizona." Librarians and library visitors do not make all the mistakes that are made; although some one asked awhile ago for "Shrilly by Jane Erie." Another lady, who had evidently grown tired of applying unsuccessfully for Mrs. Henry Wood's masterpiece (?), handed in a slip on which she expressed her willingness to take "East Lynne by any author." — Wm. H. Brett.

MISS ALLAN, of Omaha, reports that since her return from the association meeting at San Francisco her library has been infested with incunabula.

## BOOKS WANTED.

CAN any readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL inform me of the whereabouts of copies (in this country) of the following plays?

"The Fashionable Lady. A comedy," by James Ralph. London: 1730.

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"The Lawyer's Feast. A farce," by James Ralph. London: 1744.

"The Astrologer. A comedy," by James Ralph. London: 1744.

"Philander. A dramatic pastoral," by Charlotte Lennox. London: 1758.

"The Sisters. A comedy," by Charlotte Lennox. London: 1769.

"Old City Manners. A comedy," by Charlotte Lennox. London: 1773.

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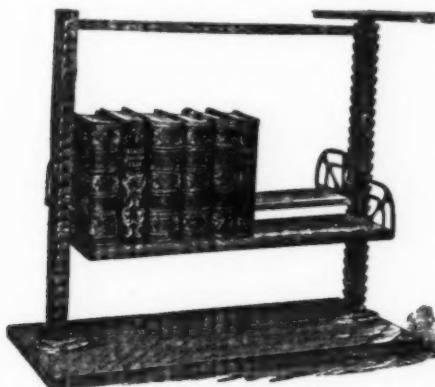
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